TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 63-45 (17-7). Tomorrow: Cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 61-48 (16-9). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 63-46 (17-8). Tomorrow: Slight. Yesterday's temp. 59-46 (15-8). ROME: Sunny. Temp. 75-56 (24-13). NEW YORK: Showers. Temp. 75-60 (24-16). Yesterday's temp. 75-63 (24-17).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria 8 S. | Lebanon 90 P. | Belgium 12 B.Fr. | Luxembourg 12 L.Fr. | Denmark 2.25 D.Kr. | Morocco 1.50 Dr. | Eire (inc. tax) 11 P. | Netherlands 1 Flor. | Finland 1.40 F.M. | Norway 2.25 N.Kr. | France 1.40 Fr. | Portugal 8 Esc. | Germany 1 D.M. | Spain 18 Ptas. | Great Britain 10 P. | Sweden 1.75 S.Kr. | Greece 10 Drs. | Switzerland 1.20 S.Fr. | India Rs. 3.00 | Turkey T.L5 | Iran 25 Rials | U.S. Military $0.20 | Italy 180 Lire | Yugoslavia 6 D. | Israel I.L1.20

No. 27,888 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1972 Established 1887

Associated Press.

FUNERAL PROCESSION—South Vietnam troops carrying soldier, killed in battle for An Loc, in funeral service recently. Family members wear white headbands of mourning.

Quang Tri Citadel Is Breached

Saigon Units Said To Gain Foothold

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Sept. 12 (NYT).—South Vietnamese Marines fought their way into the walled Citadel in Quang Tri City last night, a South Vietnamese military spokesman said, taking up where paratroopers had left off July 28 after the first unsuccessful attempt to recapture the town from the North Vietnamese.

Field reports said that a small force of about 100 South Vietnamese Marines had gained a foothold on the east edge of the square-shaped Citadel, which was lost to the North Vietnamese offensive on May 1.

In late June, President Nguyen Van Thieu vowed to recapture Quang Tri Province within three months. As his deadline approached—it is next Tuesday—field commanders threw fresh troops into the battle last week.

The North Vietnamese have intensely shelled the South Vietnamese from artillery positions well outside the Citadel in the hills of western Quang Tri Province, which they still control.

Relatively Light Casualties

The South Vietnamese military spokesman said the marines were hit by 1,600 rounds of artillery and mortar fire just outside the Citadel today but asserted they suffered relatively light casualties—24 killed and 87 wounded since early Sunday afternoon.

The North Vietnamese have defended the Citadel mainly by artillery fire.

American military sources in Saigon appeared to be uninformed about the progress of the latest South Vietnamese attempt to recapture the Citadel. The U.S. command was unable tonight to confirm field reports that the marines were inside.

Saigon last claimed it had retaken the Citadel on July 25. It turned out to be a false claim, and the airborne troops who had been battling for the Citadel for a month were withdrawn on July 28. The marines then took over their mission.

The airborne and marine divisions are from the "strategic reserve," a mobile force of Saigon's best units which has borne the brunt of most of the heavy fighting in Quang Tri.

Less Pressure on Hué

An American officer in Da Nang said that North Vietnamese pressure on the southwest flank of the city of Hué, which lies south of Quang Tri, had lessened in recent weeks because the enemy's 324B Division had been "creamed" by Saigon's First Infantry Division, which has been battling there since March.

"It's not over," said the American officer. "They've given up on trying to get through southwest of Hué, but they will probably strike again somewhere else with another of their divisions. We're just waiting to find out where the somewhere else will be."

The South Vietnamese, meanwhile, have been losing ground in the Que Son Valley to the southwest of Hué and heavy fighting continued yesterday in Tien Phuoc District there, according to the Saigon command.

American air crews continued their heavy bombing of North Vietnam yesterday with more than 300 air strikes. No strikes were reported in Hanoi itself Monday.

Two Navy F-4 jets were lost yesterday near Haiphong, but all

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

● U.S. presidential adviser Kissinger will see British, French leaders, possibly Hanoi aide, en route home from talks in Moscow. Page 4.

Associated Press.

DIPLOMATS—British Foreign Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home (right) and Italian counterpart Giuseppe Medici chatting in Rome yesterday at foreign ministers' meeting.

EEC Plans Monetary Program

Central Fund Set; Anti-Terror Stand

FRASCATI, Italy, Sept. 12 (AP).—Ten Western European governments acted today to quell political terrorism and to establish a European monetary fund. Both actions were steps toward unity of the expanded Common Market.

Finance and foreign ministers of the 10 governments—six EEC members and four candidate states—meeting here decided unanimously to take a joint stand in the United Nations against terrorists and to tighten cooperation among their own security forces.

The monetary fund will start operations next year as the forerunner of an integrated central bank for the 10 countries. At first the fund will serve more as an assertion of European independence than as a possible weapon against monetary crises. Its major job is to hold the relative values of European currencies within limits, permitting a fluctuation of no more than 2.25 percent.

Frenchmen Speak

France's Foreign Minister, Maurice Schumann, and its Finance Minister, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, both spoke in the final session of the two-day meeting at the 400-year-old Aldobrandini Villa outside Rome. They were reported to have said that they saw sufficient progress to hold a scheduled summit meeting of the 10 countries in Paris on Oct. 19.

President Georges Pompidou is due to make the final French decision on the summit at a cabinet meeting on Friday.

After today's session, Mr. Schumann was still cautious in speaking to reporters. "We made very clear progress," he said. "One cannot say it was spectacular."

The West German Foreign Minister, Walter Scheel, said: "The finance ministers have done a good job. There will be a summit meeting."

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, said: "There is enough substance for the summit to be held and to decide what direction community activities will take in the next decade."

The finance ministers also decided to meet again Oct. 30 to act against inflation.

Other Than Dollar

The new monetary fund will do its bookkeeping in the Common Market's "unit of account"—equivalent to the dollar before the devaluation of last December. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said he hoped that some "more characteristic European" unit can later be found.

The fund will handle on an international basis the arrangements for one-month exchanges of currency among the central banks of member countries. These are now arranged between pairs of banks.

The fund will be run by the governors of the member countries' central banks under the guidance of the member governments. Some of its functions remain to be worked out, including the roles to be played by gold and dollars in its operations.

The agreement for a united stand against terrorism was reached in response to an appeal by Mr. Scheel. The West German proposed that the terrorism problem should be handled by those responsible for national security in the 10 countries involved.

Informed sources said that the countries would each decide who they considered responsible for national security, and would not necessarily designate a government minister in every case.

The proposal for cooperation would be handled by the EEC Political Committee.

Honor Among Secret Agents

Watergate Raider Admits It, Won't Name Top Instigators

By Walter Rugaber

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (NYT).—The accused leader of the Watergate raid admits his role in the break-in but says that he would endure a long prison term rather than implicate others to disclose the reasons behind the affair.

Bernard L. Barker gave the impression repeatedly, in a two-hour interview with The New York Times here on Friday night, that there were, in fact, names to be named and motives to be spared up. But it will not be done on his indicated.

Mr. Barker, a 55-year-old former employee of the Central Intelligence Agency who was among five men captured inside the offices of the Democratic National Committee on June 17, suggested that he would never talk.

Various persons, including officials of President Nixon's campaign organization, have been linked by Democrats of being affected with the raid. Mr. Barker was asked whether he would take responsibility for anyone else actually involved.

"Just because I get in trouble," he said, "I don't want nobody else get in trouble." He said that he had "always dealt with the military, the intelligence government, the people who live by their word."

Mr. Barker declined to discuss the key questions as to who hired him for the break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters, or what its purpose was. But he gave some insights into the operation and painted a fascinating account of his background, making the following major points:

He acknowledged his role in the aborted break-in. "I was caught in National Democrat headquarters! at 2:30 in the morning," he said at one point. "I can't deny that."

He praised the three men in Miami who were arrested with him and said that his main fear was that "those people I have motivated under me" had been caught with him.

He also spoke highly of a former White House consultant who has been linked to the raid, E. Howard Hunt jr. He said that he had "never known anybody in this country is so indebted to us Howard Hunt," but he refused to elaborate.

While he was instrumental in arranging a major election-year trip, he maintained that he had no involvement in politics. "I don't even trust the politicians, I'm quite frank with you," he said.

He asserted that most Cuban exiles, himself included, believed that an election of Sen. George McGovern would be the beginning of a trend that would lead to Socialism and Communism, or whatever you want to call it."

Mr. Barker's attorney, Henry B. Rothblatt of New York, was present during the interview. It had been made clear in advance that certain sensitive areas could not be discussed.

A remarkable self-portrait emerged, nonetheless. Uneasy at first and maintaining at one point that "I don't know how to say things very well," Mr. Barker seemed to grow steadily more confident.

Elaborating on his refusal to implicate others, Mr. Barker said: "This is the way these things are. You know it before you get there. You work, you help because you're supposed to help, because you're

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Nixon Affirms Faith in Stans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—A spokesman for President Nixon today reaffirmed his absolute confidence in his chief campaign fund-raiser, Maurice Stans, who was named yesterday as a defendant in the wiretapping case brought by the Democratic party.

The case arose out of the alleged attempted bugging of the Democratic National Committee headquarters in which five people were arrested, including James McCord, who was chief security consultant to the Nixon re-election committee.

Asked today whether Mr. Nixon still had confidence in Mr. Stans, a former commerce secretary, White House spokesman Ron Ziegler replied: "Absolutely."

'76 Olympics Opposed by Mansfield

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI).—The 1976 Olympic Games should be called off, Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said today.

"They have become too political, too racial, too anarchic, too murderous," the Montana senator told reporters in response to a question. "The ideal behind them is being dissipated, and more rapidly with the passage of time."

Legislation may come up in the Senate later this week to provide a $15-million federal contribution toward the cost of the 1976 Winter Olympics in Colorado. The summer Olympics that year are scheduled for Montreal.

New Visa Rules Planned

Special Police Now Checking Arabs at W. German Airports

From Wire Dispatches

FRANKFURT, Sept. 12.—Special border police units moved into West German airports today to investigate Arabs entering and leaving the country.

A Frankfurt airport spokesman said as many as 500 Arabs had been delayed at customs control points since increased security measures went into effect.

A Jordanian Embassy spokesman in Bonn said the embassy had received scores of complaints from Jordanian citizens who were being detained by airport security officials around the nation.

"It's always the same," the spokesman said. "Whenever anything happens, all Arabs catch the brunt of it."

The Jordanian spokesman said all of the detained passengers were released as soon as the embassy intervened.

The stepped-up security measures pertaining to Arabs began as a result of the massacre of nine Israeli athletes at Fuerstenfeldbruck military airport near Munich and the slaying of two at the Olympic Village last week.

The shock over the Munich tragedy has continued to reverberate throughout the country to the point where the investigation of Arabs has taken on the aspect of a national emergency.

The Bavarian Justice Ministry today disclosed details of the the 11 slain Israelis.

Of the two slain in the Olympic Village, one was killed by two bullets and the other by several bullets.

At Fuerstenfeldbruck, five were shot to death in one of two helicopters in which they were brought to the airport.

The victims' hands were bound, and they had been hit by several bullets generally shot "horizontally" into the chest. There were indications that the shots had been fired from a short distance, the report said.

The four other Israeli hostages were sitting in a helicopter into

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Mrs. Mitchell Says Assailant Is Nixon Drive Security Chief

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—Martha Mitchell, wife of former U.S. Attorney General John N. Mitchell, has identified the man who allegedly tore the telephone from the wall during her conversation with a reporter last June as the new head of security for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

In an interview published in today's Washington Evening Star and News, Mrs. Mitchell also accused the new security chief, Steve King, of throwing her to the floor and kicking her when she resisted the efforts of a doctor to give her an injection.

Mr. King was assigned as a bodyguard to Mrs. Mitchell at the time, the Star-News reported. He later was elevated to head of security after his boss, James W. McCord jr., was arrested with four other persons in the alleged bugging attempt at Democratic National Committee headquarters.

That incident occurred the weekend before Mrs. Mitchell told a reporter she had given her husband an ultimatum to resign as head of President Nixon's re-election committee or lose her.

Line Went Dead

Mrs. Mitchell was in a hotel room in Newport Beach, Calif., at the time. Her conversation with the reporter was cut short when the telephone line went dead.

Mrs. Mitchell told the Star-News she had just told the reporter that politics was a dirty business when Mr. King jerked the telephone cord from the wall. She said he also pulled the telephone from the wall in her daughter's room.

The Star-News said Mrs. Mitchell broke a two-month silence on the incident to rebut a magazine article that said Mr. King was not involved and did not give her an injection.

Mrs. Mitchell said a doctor gave her the injection against her orders while Mr. King held her down.

Next Day's Newspapers

"He threw me down and kicked me with his rubber-soled shoes," Mrs. Mitchell was quoted as saying. She said she hurt her hand and the wound required six stitches.

Mrs. Mitchell told the Star-News she was kept a prisoner in the hotel room for 24 hours without food. She said her secretary, Lea Jablonsky, took her daughter out to eat but did not assist her in any way.

She said she was unable to contact her husband and was not allowed to call room service or a maid.

Mrs. Mitchell said Mr. King and Miss Jablonsky left without a word after the story appeared in the next day's newspapers.

Both Mr. King and Miss Jablonsky refused to comment on the story, the Star-News said.

Martha Mitchell

Another Clash in 'Cod War' Stirs U.K. Protest to Iceland

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP).—Britain issued a stiff protest to Iceland today as the North Atlantic "cod war" escalated with another clash, this one between three British trawlers and an Icelandic gunboat.

The Foreign Office charged Iceland is risking British trawlermen's lives by interfering with fishing operations.

A spokesman said a Foreign Office minister of state summoned Iceland's ambassador in London to deliver the protest. Britain's ambassador in Reykjavik was also instructed to seek an audience with the Icelandic foreign minister.

The British action followed an incident earlier today inside Iceland's unilaterally-imposed 50-mile territorial water limit, which Britain and West Germany refuse to recognize.

The coast guard boat Aegir slashed the trawl lines of a British boat, the Foreign Office said.

The British Trawlers' Federation used the incident to press demands that the Royal Navy move inside the 50-mile line to protect the fishing boats.

The federation said it "deplored . . . such warlike, illegal, costly actions." It said the clash was the most serious incident since Iceland extended its 12-mile territorial limit Sept. 1.

The Foreign Office said Iceland had "seriously aggravated the situation."

The cutting of trawl lines, a spokesman said, "could easily result in loss of life among the trawler crew, with the cut cable whipping back . . . We will ask that Iceland instruct its fishery protection vessels to desist."

The Foreign Office gave this account of the morning's events:

At 0930 GMT the gunboat Aegir warned the trawler Ssafa that its gear would be confiscated unless it stopped fishing. The trawlers Wyre Conqueror and Lucida were also cautioned.

The Lucida ignored the warnings. The three trawlers reported the situation to their mother ship Miranda, which tried to message the Aegir. The gunboat ignored the call.

Shortly before 1100, the Aegir lowered its cutting gear and then the Lucida reported both trawl wires severed.

However, Comdr. Charles Adams, captain of the Miranda, told the Associated Press over radiotelephone that the Aegir cut the trawls of three vessels—the Lucida, the Wyre Victory and the Ssafa.

[From Bonn, Reuters reported that Britain and West Germany would hold talks there tomorrow on cooperation in the face of Iceland's moves.]

Arab Terrorists Said to Plan 11 Operations Soon

BELGRADE, Sept. 12 (AP).—A Yugoslav paper said today that the Black September terrorist organization, which carried out the Munich massacre, has plans for 11 other actions that will be executed as soon as possible.

Dejan Lukic, Beirut correspondent for Borba, a major Belgrade daily, said that he got his information from a member of the Palestinian Liberation Organization who has "an excellent insight" into the workings of the Black September organization.

The informant said that the Munich massacre represented "the most significant event in the history of this organization" because it turned the attention of Europe to the problem and tragedy of Palestine to a greater degree than any other event.

"Another 11 actions are planned," the informant told the Yugoslav correspondent. "They will be performed without hesitation, when the convenient time and opportunity arise."

Talks Resume Today Between 2 Germanys

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (AP).—West German State Secretary Egon Bahr hinted tonight that progress may be in sight on an all-German basic treaty as he arrived to resume negotiations with his East German counterpart, Michael Kohl, tomorrow in East Berlin.

"We can now come to fluid negotiations," Mr. Bahr said. Although cautioning that it is too early to speak of a breakthrough, he would not rule out the talks' success before year's end.

A stumbling block has been the West German wish to leave the road open for reunification of the two Germanys.

Amin's Solution in the Mideast: Settle Israelis in Britain

KAMPALA, Uganda, Sept. 12 (AP).—President Idi Amin of Uganda said last night that the British created the Mideast problem and should solve it by settling Israelis in Britain and leaving Palestine to the Palestinians.

In a vitriolic telegram to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, Gen. Amin said six million Jews were put to death by Nazi Germany because "Hitler and all German people knew that the Israelis are not people who are working in the interests of the people of the world, and that is why they burnt the Israelis alive with gas in the soil of Germany."

Copies of the telegram were sent to Premier Golda Meir of Israel and to Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasir Arafat.

Gen. Amin, a Moslem who closed Israel's Ugandan embassy in March and ordered out all resident Israelis for engaging in "subversive activities," said in the telegram: "For the Israelis who were taken to Palestine by Britain, it would be better if they are settled in Britain.

"Palestine is for Palestinians and not for Israelis who had been taken there by Britain, the crooks who have made mistakes everywhere in the world in marking the boundaries of the countries they formerly occupied as colonies."

Britain controlled Palestine under a League of Nations mandate from World War I until after World War II. During this period Zionists immigrated to Palestine in large numbers. They helped to form Israel, against bitter opposition from many native Palestinians when Britain pulled out in 1948.

Gen. Amin said the Israelis were "the ones who actually should be condemned" for last week's day of terror at Munich's Olympic Village.

"The world should remember that the Palestinians, with the assistance of Germany, made the operation possible in the Olympic Village," the telegram added. It was not clear as to what was meant by "with the assistance of Germany."

Meanwhile, Gen. Amin told Canada's new high commissioner in Kampala, W.M. Olivier, yesterday that "I have no quarrel with the British government and I have no intention of breaking diplomatic relations with Britain."

AP.

Gen. Idi Amin

Airlift's Start Denied

LONDON, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—The British government tonight denied a report that the airlift of Uganda Asians into Britain was to begin this Thursday.

An unconfirmed report earlier today said 150 Asians would arrive on an East African Airways charter flight Thursday at Stansted Airport, east of London.

But tonight a spokesman for the Department of Trade and Industry said: "We are not aware of any flights into Stansted from Uganda. Any application for a flight into that airport would have to be made to the department and there has been no such application."

President Amin has given the country's approximately 80,000 Asian residents until Nov. 7 to leave the country. British officials say more than 50,000 of these hold British passports, but because of exceptions granted by Gen. Amin for professional people and because other countries, notably Canada, have agreed to take some of the Asians, between 20,000 and 30,000 are expected in Britain.

Greenwald Gets U.S. Post at EEC

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—President Nixon today confirmed earlier reports by naming Joseph A. Greenwald, a senior government economist, as U.S. ambassador to the European Economic Community.

Mr. Greenwald, 53, whose nomination must be confirmed by the Senate, is assuming his post as the EEC is being expanded and at a time when the United States is engaged in tough bargaining over trading terms with Western Europe.

Mr. Greenwald will succeed J. Robert Schaetzel, whose resignation was announced by the White House last week. Mr. Greenwald now is U.S. ambassador to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

3 Children Die; Attack Feared

UN Sources Say Toll Is 13 At Lebanon Refugee Camp

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, Sept. 12 (WP).—Three children died in a Lebanese hospital early today from wounds inflicted during Friday's attack by Israeli aircraft on the Cold River Palestinian refugee camp, United Nations sources reported.

Today's deaths brought the total of known fatalities at the camp to 13. Lebanese authorities have said that Israeli raids on two other sites in Lebanon Friday caused 10 other civilian deaths.

Lebanon and Syria, targets of Israeli reprisal raids two days after 11 Israeli athletes were killed in Munich by Palestinian guerrillas, remained in a state of tension today as fears of further Israeli military actions grew.

In a statement published by Beirut newspapers this morning, the Palestinian News Agency warned that an Israeli military buildup along the Lebanese and Syrian borders was continuing and that military operations "are about to begin."

The agency, which speaks for the Palestinian guerrilla movement, also reported today from Damascus that Palestinian units had directed mortar fire at Israeli positions in the Golan Heights last night and that another operation had been carried out near Hebron, in Jordan's West Bank region.

Meanwhile, the bodies of five Palestinian guerrillas killed by West German police during the gunbattle in Munich arrived today in Libya where they are to be buried, Libya radio broadcast from Tripoli. The radio described the five men as "martyrs and heroes."

Newspapers throughout the Arab world attacked the U.S. veto of a UN Security Council resolution calling for a halt to all military operations in the Middle East. The United States maintained that any resolution that did not also refer to the terrorist attack in Munich was unacceptable.

"What more can the United States do to back Israel and antagonize the Arabs?" asked Beirut's Al Anwar.

In Cairo, Egypt's semi-official Al Ahram accused the United States of encouraging Israel to work "toward obliterating every trace of the existence of the Palestinian people" by its veto, which "pushes the Middle East crisis to the explosive point anew."

Comprehensive casualty totals for Friday's widespread raids against guerrilla areas in Lebanon and Syria are still not available. Syrian officials have indicated that up to 200 persons were killed or wounded. But they have not released details.

Observers here feel that the total fatalities among civilians and Palestinian commandos may reach as high as 200 but concede that this is only a rough estimate.

In Lebanon, qualified sources said, no more than four commandos may have been killed in the raids. These deaths were thought to have been at Rafid, a village in southern Lebanon.

Commandos cleared out of the refugee camps in Lebanon immediately after the assault on the Israeli team began in Munich, these sources reported, apparently in expectation of Israeli reprisals.

Ten of the 13 civilians who died as a result of the attack on the Cold River camp, which is located near Tripoli and administered by the UN Relief and Works Agency, were children, UNRWA sources said.

They had been playing in an area that has, in the past, been used as a commando training ground outside the camp, other local sources said. The camp itself was not hit.

The raids in Syria accounted for many more commando casualties, Palestinians said. One Israeli strike took out a building used as a political headquarters by the Palestinian Liberation Organization in Hameh, a suburb of Damascus, it was reported.

El Al Fires Agent In Booby-Trap Case

TEL AVIV, Sept. 12 (AP).—Israel's El Al Airlines has fired a deputy security officer at Rome's Fiumicino Airport because he failed to prevent two British girls from putting a booby-trapped record player aboard a jetliner in July, the company reported.

The phonograph exploded but no one aboard was killed and the plane landed safely. The girls were questioned and released by Italian police, who later arrested two Arab suspects in the case. The security man, a 23-year-old Israeli studying in Italy, was dismissed for neglect in not inspecting the record player or thoroughly questioning the girls.

3 More Held in Spain

BILBAO, Spain, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Police in this northern province have arrested three more youths in connection with recent Basque terrorist activity, sources said here today. More than 70 people have been detained this month during a wave of terrorism attributed to the Basque separatist unit ETA.

AP.

Golda Meir addressing parliament yesterday.

At Knesset Special Session

Mrs. Meir Vows 'to Smite Terrorists' Where Possible

JERUSALEM, Sept. 12 (WP).—Premier Golda Meir said today that the new wave of Arab guerrilla attacks threatened Middle East peace efforts, and she vowed that Israel would "smite the terrorists wherever it can reach them."

Mrs. Meir was addressing a special mid-recess session of the Knesset called to discuss the Arab guerrilla killing of 11 members of the Israeli team at the Olympic Games.

She commended the West German government for its decision to use force against the guerrillas but said there was "room for criticism" of the way the rescue attempt was carried out. She did not elaborate on this point.

"The new wave of terrorism threatens peace efforts. It will not force us to change our policies toward peace, she said, adding:

"Israel has no choice but to smite the terrorists wherever it can reach them. That is its national duty to itself and to peace."

The leader of the opposition Gahal bloc, Menahem Begin, berated the government for not having taken adequate precautions to protect the Israeli sportsmen.

"Israel must safeguard the lives of its citizens wherever they are and such precautions do not violate the sovereignty of the nations where the terrorists operate," he said. "If there is a need for a special squad to be set up for this purpose, let it be set up."

Death Penalty Urged

He demanded that Israel impose the death penalty on guerrillas captured and convicted for such attacks.

The Knesset, in a unanimous resolution adopted at the special session, laid the responsibility for the Munich tragedy squarely on those Arab states that harbor the guerrillas.

It called on world governments to strengthen their security measures, to act against the guerrillas and to destroy their bases.

All members of the Knesset stood for one minute after the session got under way as the speaker, Israel Yeshayahu, read out the names of the slain 11 Olympians. Former U. S. President Lyndon B. Johnson's daughter Mrs. Patrick J. Nugent, her husband and their son sat in the visitors' gallery throughout the session.

In an apparent reference to the criticism that Israel had not taken adequate precautions to safeguard the lives of its sportsmen, Mrs. Meir reiterated that it was primarily the responsibility of the German hosts to do so.

She said a full report on the tragedy was being compiled and would be made available to the Knesset upon completion.

Mrs. Meir disclosed that Israel had dispatched "a senior member of its security services" and an assistant to Munich to help out, but by the time both had reached Munich, the Germans had made their own rescue plan.

The senior officer, said Mrs. Meir, "was not informed and never was asked to approve any part of the plan. He was not involved in the execution of the operation although he witnessed the event at the airport."

International Warrant Issued In Brussels Attack on Israeli

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12 (UPI).—The Belgian police issued an international arrest warrant today for a former Moroccan Army officer wanted in the shooting of an Israeli Embassy official.

The suspected assailant is 29-year-old Hassan ben Allah ben Salah Joudat, a court spokesman said. "An international arrest warrant has been issued against Joudat because we think the suspect may already be abroad," assistant prosecutor Edgard Dubois said.

He refused to speculate on political implications of the attack. No guerrilla organization has claimed responsibility for it.

The condition of the victim, Ophir Zadok, was somewhat better today, an Israeli Embassy spokesman said. Mr. Zadok was hit by four bullets in the liver, the abdomen, the right shoulder and the left ear, but doctors declared him out of danger after surgery Sunday night.

The Belgian news agency Belga said, meanwhile, that it had received an anonymous letter threatening reprisals for any attack on Israelis in Belgium.

The letter, signed with the words "The New Fighters," said, in part: "As of today each act of violence committed in our country will be followed by a similar act on our behalf.

"The terrorists try to establish in all countries, including ours, a psychosis of fear. We will not accept this."

The government sent 150 paratroopers to the Brussels airport today to help state troopers guard it against terrorist attacks, Defense Minister Paul van den Boeynants said.

IATA Talks Begin

MALAGA, Spain, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Executives of the world's airlines today began several weeks of talks aimed at reaching agreement on scheduled air fares and at limiting the competition of charter companies. About 300 representatives attended the International Air Transport Association meeting in Torremolinos.

Pan Am Acquires X-Ray Screening Security Device

PARIS, Sept. 12 (IHT).—A new X-ray system designed to tighten airport security and speed passenger anti-hijack screening has been purchased by Pan American World Airways from the Bendix Corp.

The equipment, used to inspect luggage, carry-on bags and parcels, is part of a Pan Am program that includes use of the U.S. government-approved behavioral profile.

Pan Am is the first U.S. airline to purchase a system for electronic screening of luggage at the boarding gate. The first units will be used at Pan Am's terminal at Kennedy International Airport, New York.

The Bendix system uses a low-dose, short-pulse X-ray to detect items that would be illegal for passengers to carry aboard aircraft, items such as guns, oversized knives and explosives. It produces an X-ray image of a suitcase and its contents on a television screen.

United Press International.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim at press conference.

Waldheim Reiterates UN Need For Action Against Terrorism

By Anthony Astrachan

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 12 (WP).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim re-emphasized the need for UN action against "increasing terrorism" in the world at the secretary-general's annual press conference today.

He pointed up the relevance of terror by noting that threats against Arab diplomats had been received at UN headquarters as well as in the Arab missions here—presumably from Jews wanting to avenge the killing of 11 Israelis by Arab guerrillas at the Olympic Games in Munich last week.

Mr. Waldheim said UN security measures had been increased but did not specify how. He noted that New York City and U.S. authorities had promised to increase security measures around the Arab missions.

Otherwise, the secretary-general added little to the Friday memorandum accompanying his proposal of an item on terror for the agenda of the General Assembly. The assembly opens next Tuesday.

He underlined, however, that his agenda item was not confined to terrorism related to the Middle East, and mentioned the abduction and slaying of various diplomats in recent years.

Mr. Waldheim made these other points in response to questions:

● The U.S. desire to lower its financial contribution may not hurt the UN if the main bite comes in 1974—as the Nixon administration proposes but a House-passed measure does not.

● Mr. Waldheim expects the two Germanys to become UN members in 1973 if all goes well. Their admission is virtually a prerequisite for reducing the U.S. contribution without damaging the United Nations.

● Mr. Waldheim had hoped to name his personal representative for Namibia (South-West Africa) today, but the Swiss diplomat he had chosen—who was acceptable to "all parties," presumably including Namibian nationalists—has had to refuse the post for reasons of health after a last-minute medical checkup.

Mr. Waldheim said he hoped to pick a new man acceptable to all parties in the near future. The selection is important because Namibia is one of the key problems facing the United Nations, which is the legal sovereign of the territory, a former League of Nations mandate. But South-West Africa is ruled in fact by South Africa. The secretary-general's representative will work to bring the two sides closer together and may also ease the lot of Namibian blacks who feel they suffer under South Africa's rigid racial segregation.

Special Police Now Checking Arabs at W. German Airport

(Continued from Page 1)

which a hand grenade was thrown but three of them died of bullet wounds, while the fourth, after being wounded, died of smoke poisoning from the ensuing fire in the helicopter.

Chancellor Willy Brandt's government plans stiff new restrictions on entry of Arabs into West Germany.

A government spokesmen said Mr. Brandt's cabinet approved a proposed amendment to the West German law on foreign residents, requiring all Arabs to obtain visas to enter the country.

This means Libyans, Moroccans and Tunisians will also be subjected to visa requirements. Until now, they did not need visas for short visits to West Germany.

The new measure requires approval by Bonn's parliamentary upper house, but it was thought certain to go into effect because all major political parties have demanded tighter visa requirements for Arabs.

Previously, Federal Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had approved the establishment of a special anti-terrorist police unit to act as a federal emergency reserve for all 10 state governments.

Airport security has been tightened and the 60,000 Arab workers and students in West Germany are under increased observation by security agents in an effort to track down terrorist groups.

Chancellor Brandt today expressed continued interest in good relations with Arab countries. But Arab governments must appreciate West Germany's need to protect itself against terrorist activity, Mr. Brandt said in an interview published by the Frankfurter Rundschau.

"I believe it is necessary to distinguish between the governments of the Arab countries and a terrorist organization whose members are also citizens of these countries," Mr. Brandt said in what appeared a conciliatory effort after harsher statements by other West German spokesmen.

Meanwhile, the political fallout from the Olympics appears about to begin.

West German politicans of all factions have proclaimed they have no intention of trying to make political capital of what happened after West German authorities gave the order to try to free the Israeli hostages. But with a general election coming up here in two months, it would be too much to expect the politicians to refrain from getting their digs in.

Opposition leader Rainer Barzel has already promised that once the Olympic games were finished, he would start asking questions. He made his first pitch today, even as the last Olympians were leaving their village.

Mr. Barzel did not, however, throw any heavy punches. He called for a ban on foreign organizations which advocate use of force to achieve their ends, and said West German aid to Arab states which directly or indirectly helps Arab terrorists should be stopped.

Finnair, the Finnish airline, today indignantly denied that it was responsible for the latest foul-up at the Olympic grounds, during the farewell ceremony last night. A telephoned threat that a bomb would be thrown at the stadium from a light airplane during the ceremony coincided with what appeared to be an unidentified blip on the Munich radar, and resulted in an alert to the West German Air Force, which sent up jet fighters.

It turned out to be a Finnish DC-8.

The Finns said today that the plane was flying its allotted flight pattern at the scheduled time. There was no question of it being unidentified, the airline said.

In the end, this flap turned out to be as unimportant as the report of shooting two nights ago in the Olympic Village. West German police wound up their investigation into that story today, never having found anyone to confirm the reports or identify the supposed weapon or its bearer.

5 Guerrillas Buried

BEIRUT, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Libya gave a heroes' burial today to five Palestinian guerrillas who were killed by Munich police after they had killed their Israeli hostages.

The Middle East News Agency, in a dispatch from Tripoli, said the funeral of the five was a "majestic spectacle." Large numbers of people marched behind the funeral cortege, which was led by members of the ruling Libyan Revolution Command Council and representatives of some Arab countries.

Saigon Gains At Quang Tri

(Continued from Page 1)

four crew members were rescued, the U.S. command reported. One of the jets was hit by a surface-to-air missile, the other crashed from unknown causes, the command reported.

50 Craft Damaged

SAIGON, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Over 50 South Vietnamese helicopters and planes were damaged or destroyed in an explosion at Bien Hoa Air Base north of Saigon on Sunday, military sources said today.

Fragments from the explosion in a bomb-loading area hit virtually every government plane on the base, one command source said. The explosion followed a Communist shelling.

He would not say how many aircraft were destroyed but said that out of those damaged 95 percent were still serviceable. One U.S. AC-119 plane was officially reported damaged.

[UPI put the damage at more than 70 craft and the French news agency Agence France-Presse gave it as more than 100. Both agencies attributed the damage to saboteurs.]

Cambodian Road Cut

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—The Cambodian military command today described the situation on the main highway from Phnom Penh to Saigon as critical after the North Vietnamese captured a line of hills commanding the road.

A command spokesman said about 100 Cambodian troops and civilians were killed or wounded yesterday as three battalions of infantry and regional forces withdrew from the hills, 39 miles southeast of here.

Barker Says He's Guilty in Bugging Raid

Claims He Is Willing To Suffer in Silence

(Continued from Page 1)

needed. And when you're n needed, then you forget about

"It's the way it is. Everybo that does it knows about it. I just that if they want to cry their beer later on and think th people owe them something, tha their own hard luck."

Mr. Barker and his four co federates had been caught wi cameras and electronic buggi equipment. There was other e dence of political espionage. he said that he had withst pressures to explain.

He said that after his ar but before he could secure release on bail, government pr cutors had said they w "keep me in that jail and me] rot in there until I tall

"I said, 'This was tried by interrogators [during W War II] with a hell of a lot m ging for them than you ha I said: 'This has been tried experts, and it just doesn't wo. I don't talk, period.'"

Mr. Barker has much of t bearing of an Army master s geant. He is a short, stoc powerfully built man with squarish face, a high forehead a very fine brown hair that beginning to thin and turn gr

He is an American who w born in Cuba and he says th he is a passionate, unrelenti enemy of Fidel Castro. The su ject brings a flash of fire to t eyes behind the outsized hor rimmed glasses.

Mr. Barker suggested that tries to behave like the men seems to admire most: men has known in one covert operati or another over the years, m whom, he says, this coun "can't pay" for their services.

"They're anonymous men," said. "They hate publicity; t get nervous with it. They do want to be spoken of. They do even want to be known or an thing like that."

The men who sneaked into office building in the Wateg complex with cameras and mi phones did so, he suggested, for money or security but "something else": a cause t considered righteous.

"For a man to enter a place the dark of the night is risky," Mr. Barker said. "I kn because I have gone through lot of experiences in my life I know how scared a man can But he does it anyway."

"I've never looked at mysel a burglar," he remarked another point in the interv "It is very repulsive to me w I read [about myself as] the leged burglar'—this gripes m

"I think more as a cop and as a burglar. I'm of that fo tion. I have been a police of and I can't conceive of mysel a burglar. But I just have lo with that phrase, and that gr me."

Heads of Madr Universities Q Over Clampdo

MADRID, Sept. 12 (AP) rectors of Madrid's two stat versities have resigned in p over a government order sus ing their school's auto sparking a wave of other c resignations, the newspape formaciones reported today.

It said Jose Botella Llusia tor at the main campus of drid University, which ha enrollment of 50,000 students signed because he felt the ernment order "required a team."

The resignation means h dropped from the 16-man Co of the Realm, the highest sory body to Generalissimo F cisco Franco.

Informaciones said his resi tion came two days after the Luis Sanchez Agesta, rector o 11,000-student so-called nomous" university, locate the capital's outskirts.

Both campuses were rock violence last January. The ernment revoked their auto this summer while the stu were on vacation.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	24	75	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	13	55	Showers
ANKARA	23	73	Cloudy
ATHENS	28	82	Sunny
BEIRUT	28	82	Cloudy
BELGRADE	11	52	Overcast
BERLIN	15	59	Very c
BRUSSELS	15	59	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	12	54	Rain
CAIRO	33	91	Sunny
CASABLANCA	24	75	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	13	55	Showers
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Cloudy
DUBLIN	15	59	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	14	57	Cloudy
FLORENCE	21	70	Sunny
FRANKFURT	15	59	Cloudy
GENEVA	15	59	Sunny
HELSINKI	15	59	Rain
ISTANBUL	24	75	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Sunny
LISBON	24	75	Sunny
LONDON	15	59	Cloudy
MADRID	24	75	Sunny
MILAN	19	66	Sunny
MONTREAL	16	61	Cloudy
MOSCOW	24	75	Cloudy
MUNICH	12	54	Cloudy
NEW YORK	20	68	Showers
NICE	21	70	Cloudy
OSLO	13	55	Cloudy
PARIS	15	61	Cloudy
PRAGUE	12	54	Cloudy
ROME	23	73	Sunny
SOFIA	12	54	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	15	61	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	30	86	Sunny
TUNIS	27	81	Sunny
VENICE	19	66	Sunny
VIENNA	15	59	Cloudy
WARSAW	13	55	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	23	73	Cloudy
ZURICH	14	57	Cloudy

(Yesterday's reading: U.S., Can at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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n in Bid to Visit Hanoi

yer' for Hoffa Isn't One, Officials Ruefully Learn

By Fred P. Graham

NGTON, Sept. 12 ful government offi- atching their heads ploits of William L. ysterious "New York represented James his abortive effort go to Hanoi to nego- release of American

a's name and allow- igh-ranking officials at he was a lawyer, took these actions: meeting with Attor- Richard G. Klein- with the deputy eral; saw Henry A. esident Nixon's na- y adviser; persuaded partment to validate for travel to North t the North Viet- e unions to invite former president of rs Union, to visit

efforts also took fia, Bulgaria, last ; according to tele- wed to associates, he Le Duc Tho, the mese Politburo mem- ses Hanoi's team at peace talks, about to visit North Viet-

burst last Thurs- e U.S. government, mistake had been led the validations North Vietnam that granted to Hoffa, Harold Gibbons, a of the Teamsters

officials were learn- r. Taub is not a y had thought; that he was "worldwide e" for Pope Paul's s; that be accepted Los Angeles as co- the film "Z"—only film's producer de-

nounce him as an imposter—and that the producer, Eric Schlumberger, accused Mr. Taub of trying to sell him the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer building in Paris.

A check of the entertainment press revealed incidents going back 20 years in which Mr. Taub had been accused of representing himself without authority as a lawyer and agent for film and stage interests.

These included legal skirmishes a decade ago when he attempted without authorization to sell rights to Charles Chaplin's films to television networks and a successful suit 20 years ago by Margaret Sullavan, the actress, who said he had signed her to perform in a "new" play that had in fact been produced before.

FBI Files Checked

The reaction in the Justice Department appeared to be chagrin, rather than prosecutorial ire. John Hushen, the department's public information officer, said a check had been ordered on Mr. Taub in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's files, but that he was "not at liberty" to tell what had been discovered. He stressed that no FBI investigation of Mr. Taub had been ordered.

A check with officials who met with Mr. Taub disclosed that all but one thought he was a lawyer, although none could remember that he specifically said he was one.

Ralph Erickson, the deputy attorney general, said that when he met Mr. Taub he said he "represented Mr. Hoffa; and when a lawyer is told that, he assumes he is talking with another lawyer."

Mrs. Elaine Crane, Mr. Erickson's assistant, said she had cautioned Mr. Taub that Justice Department officials could talk to him only on a "lawyer-to-lawyer" basis. An appointment was arranged between Attorney General Kleindienst and Mr. Taub, who said he represented Hoffa in efforts to eliminate probation conditions that prevented him from returning to office as president of the teamsters. The conditions were imposed last December when President Nixon commuted Hoffa's sentence for jury tampering.

When Mr. Kleindienst could not keep the appointment, Mr. Erickson saw Mr. Taub.

Trip to California

Mr. Taub and Mr. Gibbons also went to the summer White House in San Clemente, Calif., several weeks ago for a meeting with Mr. Kissinger. A spokesman in Mr. Kissinger's office said it was assumed by everyone there that Mr. Taub was a lawyer representing Hoffa.

Mr. Gibbons, reached at his office in St. Louis, said that "it was my impression he was a member of an important New York law firm and that Mr. Taub had said nothing to change that impression.

Neither Hoffa nor Mr. Taub could be reached yesterday and there was no indication how Hoffa came to employ Mr. Taub to "represent" him.

In his correspondence with government officials Mr. Taub used stationery that listed only his name on the letterhead.

Not on Rosters

Justice Department officials said that none of the agencies contacted by Mr. Taub had a rule requiring a person who negotiates with them to be a licensed lawyer. Although he told various officials that he "represented" Hoffa and that he "practiced out of New York and Miami," officials in both places who keep the rosters of licensed lawyers said he was not licensed there.

The Hanoi trip collapsed when the government canceled the passport validations and top officials charged that Mr. Taub had obtained them by misrepresenting to a passport official that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Erickson had approved the venture.

Later, Mr. Taub told newsmen in New York that he and Hoffa would still carry out their mission to Hanoi. All news dispatches described him as Hoffa's attorney.

Report Misuse hool Aid

ohn Herbers

NGTON, Sept. 12 confidential, internal the Department of cation and Welfare chool districts across have been using igures and unreliable accounting for bil- llars in compensatory unds.

t has been to cover up and illegal denial of ools attended by poor cording to the report. counting methods on l, state and local so unreliable, the ests, that there can ance the money is ended.

ngs are of particular at this time because ministration is push- atory education as ve to school inte- is saying publicly assurances that the not be misspent.

dson Comment

ose and are now e comparability re- HEW Secretary chardson said in a news conference on in explaining the n's stand against its move to support education instead. parability require- eferred to that sec- aw that says funds of the 1965 Elemen- econdary Education used to enrich edu- or students, not to diture of a dispro- nount of state and schools that serve are not poor.

dies have shown nisuse of Title I s enactment. Title I rom 1966 through cal year exceeded and are estimated billion for the 1973

e HEW study was the NAACP Legal Educational Fund, as been conducting Title I expenditures ection of Phyllis Mc- hington staff mem-

t was marked "in- spondence" of the and said, "It is not available, even upon embers of the press eral public."

sed on audits made ptember, 1971, and n 11 school districts Chicago, Hartford, as City, Mo., Louis- Miami, New York, lif., St. Louis, San Yuba City, Calif.

merica Reports ion Population

Colombia, Sept. 12 population of Latin reased to 300 million d will double by AD present rate con- Latin American Re- ce for Population id yesterday. rowth rate of 2.9 per- America has the inction of a faster increase than any region," the report

Associated Press.

ON THE TRAIL—Democratic Presidential candidate Sen. George McGovern and Sen. Edward Kennedy moving through crowd in Minneapolis Monday night as enthusiastic youth tries to shake hands. Sen. Kennedy joined Sen. McGovern's campaign Monday and together they drew largest crowd of post-convention campaign.

Joined by Kennedy on Tour

McGovern Attacks GOP on Scandal Probes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (WP).—Sen. George McGovern, joined by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass, on the campaign trail, today called the administration's investigation of scandal charges "as fair and impartial as the judging at the recent Olympics."

Putting on a campaign show, full of thunder against President Nixon and wild applause for the Democratic nominee, the McGovern-Kennedy road team arrived in Chicago from Minneapolis. The two met with Mayor Richard C. Daley and the local Democratic Central Committee. Sen. McGovern hoped that the Kennedy presence at a midday rally in Chicago's Loop would keep up the excitement generated in Minneapolis last night.

Other street rallies were scheduled later today in Detroit and Cleveland and tomorrow in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

In remarks prepared for Detroit, Sen. McGovern derided Nixon administration explanations of the Watergate bugging and of U.S. grain sales to the Russians.

"Richard Nixon's re-election committee keeps sloughing off our suggestions for an independent inquiry into the Watergate burglary," the South Dakotan said. "Instead, the committee looked into the matter itself and found—to no one's surprise—that there was no wrongdoing on the part of high administration officials.

"Earl Butz, the Secretary of Agriculture, has apparently completed at least a preliminary inquiry into insider trading on the Russian wheat deal. Mr. Butz concluded that there was nothing wrong.

" . . . These investigations look about as fair and impartial as the judging at the recent Olympics. I predict we will see some different conclusions on Nov. 7."

The rally in Minneapolis was probably the most dramatic event to date in Sen. McGovern's campaign. Sen. McGovern and Sen. Kennedy, whom he once sought unsuccessfully as his running mate, appeared before a crowd of 10,000 persons. Several thousand others were turned away at the door.

Sen. Kennedy built the audience to a frenzy with an old-fashioned introduction that slugged at President Nixon and praised Sen. McGovern as a future "president who can kindle once more a spirit of hope."

Crowd Responds

"You know where I stand. I stand with George McGovern for the rights of all the people," Sen. Kennedy said. The crowd was on its feet screaming and chanting. Sen. McGovern delivered his standard speech material, but in a much punchier fashion, punctuated with exhortations to the crowd. They booed when Sen. McGovern mentioned former Treasury Secretary John Connally, applauded Sen. McGovern more than two dozen times and shouted "no" when he asked rhetorical questions about Mr. Nixon's slogan, "Four More Years."

Staff Excited

McGovern staff members were excited by the turnout and response, partly because their advance people had only three days in which to attract the crowd and partly because a McGovern fund-raising concert held in Minneapolis last evening drew a capacity crowd of 1,800 persons at $6 a seat.

In other campaign developments:

● Democratic vice-presidential nominee Sargent Shriver said that the Palestinian Arabs must be included in any peace solution to the Mideast conflict.

"It is not possible to get a meaningful peace in the Mideast without giving some serious consideration to the Palestinian Arabs," he said in a television interview. "Any peace plan must include the Israelis, Egypt and any Arab faction. This can be done either under the auspices of the United Nations or under an international organization that might include Russia and the involved powers."

Later, addressing the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers convention, Mr. Shriver said that, if Sen. McGovern is elected president, a union man would be named secretary of labor.

● Vice-President Agnew told a union gathering that the Nixon administration wants to abolish wage and price controls as soon as possible.

"None of us likes wage and price controls," Mr. Agnew told a convention of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union.

"We will, I can assure you, move to get the government out of collective bargaining as soon as we can. We are committed to that."

● The Ripon Society, successful earlier this year in an attempt to have the Republican party's old delegate-apportionment plan ruled unconstitutional, filed an appeal in federal court in an effort to strike down the new formula.

Delegates to the party's national convention last month, after a spirited floor fight, decided to adopt a formula allocating large numbers of bonus delegates at the 1976 convention to states that vote for President Nixon this year. The Ripon Society contends that the formula disproportionately rewards the least populous states and penalizes the most populous ones.

5 Leading Blacks In Labor Plan a McGovern Drive

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (WP).—Openly unhappy that the AFL-CIO has decided to stay neutral in this year's presidential election, five of the higher-ranking blacks in the U.S. labor movement announced yesterday that they have scheduled a "conference of black trade unionists" for the week of Sept. 23 in Chicago.

"We are concerned that those who advocate a position of... noninvolvement in this critical election have not seriously taken into consideration our vital interests either as workers or as black citizens," the five said in a letter of invitation that they sent to about 1,000 black members of unions across the country.

"We declare such a position alien to our best interests," their letter went on. "We are concerned about our roles and involvement in the shaping and implementation of policy in the trade union movement."

The spokesman for the five at yesterday's press conference was William Lucy, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, who also is chairman of the D.C. Democratic Central Committee. He said the immediate objective of the conference will be to agree on ways to help get out the black vote for Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern.

But he indicated that another goal may to set up some kind of permanent organization that could serve as a focal point for black interests within the labor movement.

3 More Suspects Arrested In 8 Virgin Islands Murders

CHRISTIANSTED, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, Sept. 12 (AP).—Acting on an anonymous tip, police raided a Frederiksted house today and captured three of five fugitives charged with murdering eight persons at the Fountain Valley golf course last week. The trio surrendered without a fight.

They were identified as Ismael Labeet, 25, Warren Ballentine, 23, and Raphael Joseph, 21, all of the Virgin Islands.

The arrests brought to five the number of men being held on first-degree murder warrants in connection with last Wednesday's bloody robbery at the Rockefeller-owned golf club.

Bench warrants for two others—a man identified only as Sanchez and another known only as Pepe or Pablo—have been issued, and searchers continued to scour the rugged terrain surrounding the murder scene.

The two other men already behind bars were identified as Meral Smith, 21, and Beaumont Gereau, 23, also of the Virgin Islands. They were picked up last week.

The announcement that an anonymous tip provided the breakthrough to the latest arrests indicated that a $25,000 reward and the distribution of some 25,000 wanted posters paid off.

Belgium to Cut Back On Foreign Students

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12 (AP).—The number of foreign students studying at Belgian Universities will be drastically cut, the government has decided. About 3,000 of 9,000 foreign students will be released.

Reasons given by the government for its decision are the soaring cost of education and the fact that many students from rich countries are studying in Belgium only because university studies are easier or cheaper here. The number of students from developing countries will not be cut.

London Court Holds Fugitive Taiwanese

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP).—A Taiwanese fugitive whose extradition from Britain has been sought by the United States was ordered held in jail for a week by London's Bow Street Court today.

Cheng Tsu-tsai, 35, an architect, was convicted in the United States of plotting to murder Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's son in 1970.

Cheng has been in custody in a London prison since last week after being landed here unconscious. He was taken ill on a journey from Stockholm back to the United States. His lawyer has filed a formal request to the Home Office to grant Cheng political asylum.

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Nixon Campaign Gets Money, McGovern's Piles Up Debts

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (NYT).—President Nixon's main campaign treasury took in and spent nearly $5 million during the last three weeks of August, campaign finance disclosures revealed yesterday.

It was also disclosed that, in July and August combined, Sen. George McGovern piled up a new $2-million debt in spending nearly $6 million.

Incomplete but trend-revealing figures for both the Republican and Democratic presidential campaigns were made public yesterday by the General Accounting Office, the government agency charged with enforcing the financial reporting and disclosure provisions of the new Federal Election Campaign Act. More complete data will be available during the next few days as reports are processed for public inspection.

The Nixon financial statement covered three weeks and the McGovern report nine weeks, because both parties were last required to file reports before their national conventions.

Publication of the first of the mass of financial statements required of all federal candidates on Sept. 10 showed that the Nixon campaign's main Washington-based bank account—that of the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President—grew by $4,760,732 between Aug. 10 and Aug. 31.

Heavy Backers

The three-week Nixon total included $1,659,196 in individual contributions. Partial publication of a new list of Nixon donors disclosed that among his heavy backers now are W. T. Duncan of Bryan, Texas, an oil and real estate man who gave $300,000 to the Democratic nomination campaign of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey earlier this year, and Mr. and Mrs. Ray A. Kroc of Chicago. Mr. Kroc is chairman of the board of McDonald's, the chain of hamburger stands.

The Aug. 10-Aug. 31 report listed $11 million in receipts since last April 7, when the new law went into effect and the Republicans started making their first financial disclosures. The Nixon campaign treasuries had reported having cash on hand as of April 7 of more than $10 million. Total campaign receipts through the end of August were thus about $21 million.

New McGovern Loans

Although the candidates' summary statements lacked the detail of the thousands of pages of data to be made public later in the week, it appeared that Sen. McGovern's fund drive was moving far less smoothly than his aides had indicated.

The financial report of McGovern for President Inc., a new financial entity that is taking over the Democratic candidate's bookkeeping responsibilities disclosed new loans incurred since June 28 of $2,064,467.

The two main McGovern committees disclosed today that their receipts from individual contributors during July and August—a nine-week reporting period as against the three-week period of yesterday's Nixon finance report—had totaled $2,133,312, or about $237,000 a week as against $553,000 a week for the Republicans.

Including the $2 million in loans, total July-August receipts for McGovern for President Inc., were reported to have been $4.4 million, with expenditures only $9,677 short of income.

Largest Contributions

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—New campaign financing reports filed today with the General Accounting Office show that Mr. and Mrs. Duncan contributed $126,000 to a total of 21 separate Nixon campaign committees.

Mr. and Mrs. Kroc gave $124,000 divided among several committees in a practice Republicans recently criticized the Democrats for using.

The largest McGovern contributor to date was Alejandro Zaffaroni of Atherton, Calif., who donated $58,850 to 22 committees set up specifically to receive his contributions. All but one of the committees listed no other donor.

The reports also showed that 42 labor unions and wealthy individuals have lent more than $2 million to Sen. McGovern's campaign.

Heading a list of five labor unions which together have lent or contributed more than $500,000 is the United Auto Workers, which has lent $200,000 and contributed outright $75,000.

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Testifies Before Senate Unit

Lavelle Now Denies Any Wrong in Raids

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (NYT).—Lt. Gen. John D. Lavelle, USAF (ret.), in what some senators considered a change of testimony, told the Senate Armed Services Committee yesterday that he had "committed no wrong" in connection with the unauthorized bombing of North Vietnam for which the Air Force forced him into retirement.

Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., the committee chairman, reported Gen. Lavelle's testimony to newsmen after a three-hour secret session.

On June 12, in an appearance before the House Armed Services Committee, Gen. Lavelle acknowledged responsibility for having ordered his subordinates to falsify at least three reports and also said he had authorized at least 20 missions against targets not on the officially sanctioned list. These were later officially reported as "protective reaction strikes," he said. The targets included airfields, oil stocks and truck depots.

In certain instances, Gen. Lavelle told the House committee then, "I made interpretations that were probably beyond the literal intention of the rules." The general's testimony subsequently made it clear that he understood why his superiors in Washington would accuse him of violations of orders.

But yesterday, Sen. Stennis quoted Gen. Lavelle as, in effect, changing that view.

"Under his interpretation of what his authorization was," Sen. Stennis said of Gen. Lavelle, "he considers that he was authorized" to make the attacks for which he was punished.

Gen. Lavelle was scheduled to return for more questioning today in what some senators privately said would be a widening probe into his dismissal in March as commander of the Seventh Air Force.

Sen. Stennis told newsmen that Gen. Lavelle testified that "he had never knowingly disobeyed the orders and guidance," provided by the military authorities behind him.

"In his view," Sen. Stennis said, "he has committed no wrongs—either as to the [unauthorized] missions or those [falsified] reports."

In his House appearance, Gen. Lavelle said he thought that Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, then commander in chief of all U.S. forces in South Vietnam, was aware of his actions. Gen. Abrams's pending nomination to be chief of staff of the Army has been held up by Sen. Stennis pending the conclusions of the Lavelle hearings.

Since his appearance before the House, Gen. Lavelle has remained silent and refused all requests for interviews.

Sen. Stennis, in his meeting with newsmen, refused to say—as others, both in the Pentagon and on the committee staff, have—that there was no evidence of Gen. Abrams's knowledge or involvement in the unauthorized missions. Gen. Lavelle concluded the unauthorized attacks on March 8, three weeks before President Nixon authorized the all-out bombing of the North in connection with North Vietnam's offensive.

Testimony 'Inconclusive'

Asked if Gen. Lavelle's testimony yesterday involved Gen. Abrams in any manner, Sen. Stennis would only say that the testimony was "inconclusive" about Gen. Abrams's involvement or the involvement of any other senior officers in the chain of command.

Gen. John D. Lavelle

A committee source close to Sen. Stennis said in a later interview that the senator views the Lavelle issue as a "very grave matter" and could not at this point rule out the involvement of anyone.

In another interview, Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., said that because so "much of the entire operation was oral, I recommended that all witnesses be placed under oath prior to their testimony." This was not done, he added.

"If some of Gen. Lavelle's testimony is right," Sen. Symington said, "then statements made by others are wrong." He refused to amplify his remarks but said he would urge the committee to broaden its hearings to embrace "more than just members of the Seventh Air Force."

U.S. Rent Unit's Ex-Aide Guilty In Shakedown

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12 (AP).—Rose Wylie, a former member of President Nixon's National Rent Advisory Board, was found guilty yesterday of shaking down a housing contractor for $10,000.

Municipal Court Judge Michael Conroy sentenced her to two years' probation.

Mrs. Wylie, 44, is chairman of the Local Residents' Advisory Board, which represents tenants' councils in Philadelphia Public Housing Authority units.

The prosecution said she used that connection to threaten Narva Harris jr., the contractor, with loss of a $30,000 contract. Mr. Harris testified that as a result, he paid her a $10,000 bribe in October, 1970.

Mrs. Wylie, a widow, said the money was a gift from Mr. Harris, whom she had intended to marry.

Judge Conroy, upon finding her guilty, recommended to the district attorney's office that Mr. Harris be arrested for bribery and perjury.

Talk With Hanoi Aide Is Seen as Likely

Kissinger to Meet Leaders in London, Pa

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Presidential adviser Henry Kissinger will meet British and French leaders in London and Paris this week, the White House announced today, strengthening speculation that he is also planning another secret meeting with North Vietnamese officials.

Mr. Kissinger will confer with Prime Minister Edward Heath on Thursday and President Georges Pompidou on Friday on talks he has held this week in Moscow, the White House said.

Diplomatic observers here believe that his stop in Paris is likely to include a secret negotiating session with North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho, whom he has already met 16 times.

The last secret meeting of the two was on Aug. 14. Since then Le Duc Tho has been back in Hanoi for consultations. He hinted on his return to Paris yesterday that he would see Mr. Kissinger again soon.

The White House portrayed Mr. Kissinger's meetings with British and French leaders as part of a continuing process of consulting closely with allies as the United States seeks better relations with the Soviet Union and China.

President Nixon's foreign affairs adviser will spend Thursday in talks with the British government and also dine with Mr. Heath and the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

After spending the night in London, he will go to Paris on Friday and fly back to Washington that night to report to President Nixon on his weeklong trip.

On his way to Moscow, Mr. Kissinger conferred with West German government and opposition leaders in Munich. But the White House said he would not have time to meet opposition leaders in Britain and France.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler reaffirmed today that while Vietnam was on the agenda in Moscow, it was not one of the chief reasons for Mr. Kissinger's visit there.

Observers here believe that although Moscow now is anxious to see an end to the war, it is reluctant to put diplomatic pressure on North Vietnam to negotiate a settlement, for fear of losing face in the Communist world.

Talks Are Extended

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (AP).—Mr. Kissinger canceled a scheduled sightseeing trip to Leningrad and extended his secret meetings with the Kremlin leadersh tomorrow.

Mr. Kissinger will Moscow to continue party leader Leonid and Foreign Minister Gromyko before flying and Paris.

A U.S. Embassy spo only that the Lening off" and that Presid national security advi tinue discussions her departure Thursday London.

Cornell Study Calls Report a Myth

Nixon Disputed on Hanoi 'Bloodbath' in

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (WP).—The charge by President Nixon and others that the North Vietnamese murdered up to 500,000 of their own people when they took over the country in the 1950s is a myth, according to a study made public yesterday by Cornell University.

The charges are dissected in a 59-page essay by D. Gareth Porter, a 30-year-old research associate at Cornell's International Relations of East Asia Project. The project office, in sending out the report, said it deserves "immediate, widespread public attention" because of Mr. Nixon's frequent reference to the alleged bloodbath in North Vietnam.

"This bloodbath myth is the result of a deliberate propaganda campaign by the South Vietnamese and U.S. governments to discredit" North Vietnam, Mr Porter, a critic of the Vietnam war, charged in summarizing his paper. He did the research for the paper in South Vietnam and at Cornell.

The prime source for President Nixon and others in describing the alleged massacre during the North Vietnamese land reform from 1953—after the French left—to 1956 is a book guilty of "gross misquotation" and "fraudulent documentation," Mr. Porter says.

CIA Link Alleged

The book is "From Colonialism to Communism," by Hoang Van Chi. The work, published in 1964, was financed and promoted by such U.S. departments as the Central Intelligence Agency, according to Mr. Porter.

Mr. Chi, now a course chairman in Southeast Asian orientation at the State Department's training center in Washington, was at Fort Bragg, N.C., lecturing, and could not be reached for comment.

The National Security Council cited Mr. Chi's book as one of President Nixon's sources for declaring on April 16, 1971, that "I think of half a million, by conservative estimates, in North Vietnam who were murdered or otherwise exterminated by the North Vietnamese after they took over from the South..."

The President added that "if the United States were to fail in Vietnam, if the Communists were to take over, the bloodbath that would follow would be a blot on this nation's history..."

Documentation Sought

Asked by Mr. Porter to document the President's figure of "half a million," the National Security Council quoted Mr. Chi as writing the following: "The guilt complex which haunted the peasants' minds after the massacre of about 5 pe total population..." at Security Council own that "5 percent population of North that time would be a

Mr. Porter states: fers no justification legation" that 5 pe North Vietnamese pe murdered, "but he one point that most were those of childre ed 'owing to the ly cy.'

"This is yet ano many wholly on charges put forth by there was no such po ing families, even o lords sentenced for during the land refo

In contrast to th scription of Mr. Chi Viet Minh cadre" w be expected to ha knowledge of the program, Mr. Porte Mr. Chi never was her before leaving South Vietnam in 19

"Mr. Chi was hims ly wealthy landowne says on the basis of with Mr. Chi. Thu Mr. Chi could not b give an unbiased ac land reform progra

Donald Brewster, Security Council who discussed the Nixon's bloodbath Mr. Porter, said the sources he t the totality" of the White House relied said, the trend is m than specific figu sense, he said, the munist actions, s Vietnamese assassi shows that fears o in South Vietna founded, just as P has stated.

Saigon Condemns Red Statement

SAIGON, Sept. 12 (NYT).—The South Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today condemned yesterday's "important statement" on peace proposals by the Viet Cong as a "crafty plot."

The statement yesterday reiterated the Communists' earlier proposal for a three-segment coalition government and said that a solution must stem from a recognition that there is not one, but two administrations in South Vietnam—the Saigon government and the Communist Provisional Revolutionary Government.

The South Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said today, "In South Vietnam, there is only one constitutional, legal and popularly elected government, that is, the government of the Republic of Vietnam."

Koreans Open Talks Today On Division

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Sept. 12 (NYT).—The largest contingent of North Koreans to enter Seoul since the invasion of South Korea in 1950 arrived here today for negotiations intended to bring together families separated by the division of Korea after World War II.

The meeting between North and South Korean Red Cross delegations is scheduled to begin tomorrow. It will be the second session, following one in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang on Aug. 30.

The opening conference and the rest of the five-day visit of the North Koreans are expected to produce little of substance, rather, they are intended to set the tone for serious negotiations later.

Equal in Size

The North Korean delegation of 54 persons, headed by Kim Tae Hui, comprises seven Red Cross delegates, seven advisers, 20 staff aides and 20 newsmen. The South Korean delegation, led by Lee Bum Suk, is the same size.

The South and North Koreans have begun what promises to be a long, slow and arduous effort to overcome 27 years of bitter hostility caused by the Korean War, political rivalry and calumny and periodic North Korean terrorism in the South.

Both sides profess to hope for eventual unification, but there is no certainty of success and many South Koreans are wary, believing that North Korea's sole objective is to impose its rule on the South.

2 USAF Pilots Killed

ANKARA, Sept. 12 (AP).—Two U.S. Air Force pilots were killed when an F-4 Phantom jet fighter crashed into the Mediterranean Friday off Turkey's southeastern coast, the American Embassy disclosed today. The pilots were identified as Lt. Col. Gerald A. Cashman, 40, of Holton Texas, and Capt. Ronald L. Bewley, 31.

GI Surren After Seiz To Flee V

SAIGON, Sept. 1 A U.S. Army privat officer and three at gunpoint today to get out of Sou U.S. military sp here.

But the soldier, ner, 20, of Orang rendered after a of shots with mili at Tan Son Nhut side Saigon, the s The hostages were

The abduction the Long Binh b north of Saigon, said, adding that had been forbidden Binh because he in a pending co murder.

He added that P faced charges of drugs.

2 More Rom Defect on Oly

MUNICH, Sept. —Two more memb nia's Olympic Ga have asked for p in West Germa frontier police sa

The Romanians, sports instructor old girl studen married slipped Romanian party their scheduled d for Bucharest la Munich's Riem police said.

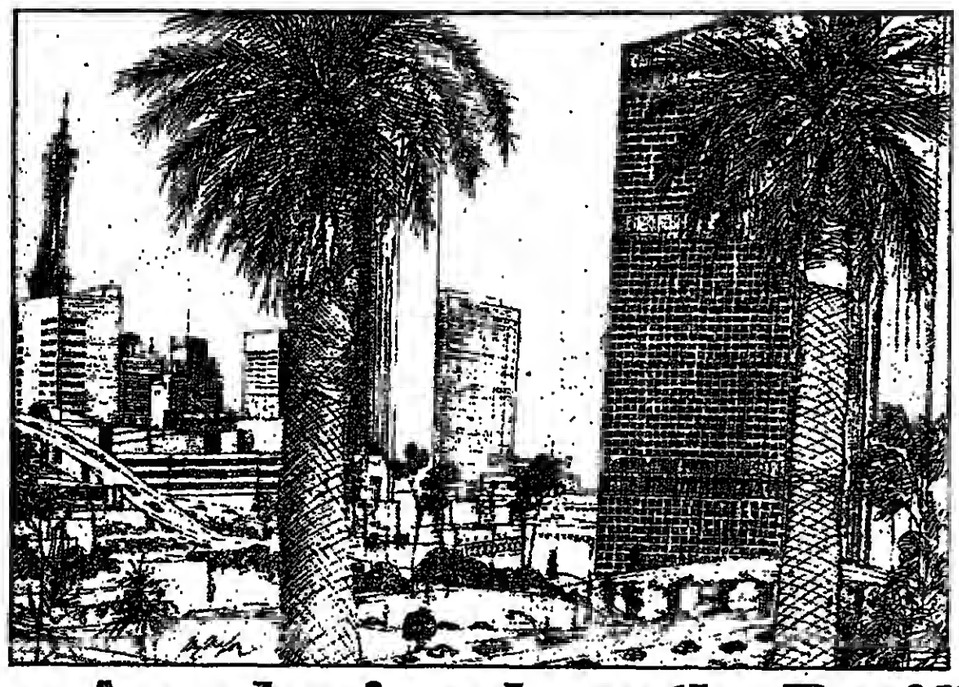
This brought number of defec mania at the Gam

Huge Crack In Noted Sie

SIENA, Italy, S A crack several developed in a most famous tow said today.

They say that t caused the crack that it appeared of the 14th-cent Mangia, adjoining

The mayor of 1 barred traffic fr in front of the because experts tions endangere structure. Worker inforcing cracked cathedral.



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A major factor in the Pacific States' growth in foreign trade in the 1960's was the emergence of Los Angeles as the foreign trade capital of the West Coast. In that period, the annual volume of foreign trade through the Los Angeles customs district more than quadrupled, registering just a shade under $5 billion in 1970.

Continental's West Coast subsidiary opened September 12, 1972 in Los Angeles' Atlantic Richfield Plaza. The address is 515 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, California, 90071.

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ia Issues ıg Code)rug Use

s Are Silent : of Addiction

heodore Shabad

7, Sept. 12 (NYT).— Union today publish- t legislation on drug indicating that the arcotics might be be- natter of concern to ties.

law says that drug obliged to seek volun- ent and it authorizes necessary, to commit compulsory rehabilita- for periods of up to r more.

y treatment is one but may be extended er for one more year t is uncooperative.

a drug problem is loned in the public appears to be general among Russians and dents that the use in this country is ar the magnitude of in the United States. he fact that stronger ad been found neces- ed a possible increase se in recent years or prevent the problem ng.

establishing special enters went into ef- 1. It was published test issue of the he official journal of ecrees of the Soviet sian Republic. The e largest and most the country's 15 ly sets the exampla ers.

lown on drug addicts ie midst of an in- paign against alcohol- s genefally viewed as erious social problem t Union.

black American re- asked after a series with young Russians had heard of any use e replied that he had ed:

they drink, they don't gs to go on a trip."

stics problem may be more serious in the gions of the Soviet e opium poppies, the roine, and hemp, used or marijuana, are

la, an independent- hern Soviet Republic edly anything goes, a aveler was offered iana on a visit earlier The Soviet criminal trafficking in narcot- ible by imprisonment years.

of the lack of publicity reotics use, little is uit specific drugs used Western medical ex- suggested that one v be morphine and al narcotics obtained m the pharmaceutical

g problem has been the Soviet Union, it s developed over the rs as the abuse grew rious in other coun-

mission on mental toured Soviet psychi- es in 1967 issued a Soviet narcologists ıconcerned with drug that the misuse of Russia simply does it does in the United

Soviet legislation, in making drug traf- rime, prohibits the f opium poppies and varieties without a the operation of

only previous law rapy for addicts ap- ose who had been a crime. Article 62 Republic's criminal sed a court to com- sons to compulsory ters.

ion appears to have d now to any drug the newly published ilitation facilities.

anian Unit : U.S. Rent e of Canal

Sept. 12 (AP).— vly elected Assembly ity Representatives y that the Panama s being "occupied ar- l voted to reject the the United States y to use it.

d the United States ng a new Panama to replace the one 1903. Brig. Gen. s, the Panamanian ho came to power , has made recover- ion over the 647- zone his major ob-

ember assembly was ug. 6 in the first e the Gen. Torrijos's wer. It convened new president and ; and to approve a onsored constitution. o legislative powers.

perts Honored

Sept. 12 (AP).— have been given to bomb experts who nto the Atlantic in h for bombs report- oard the liner Queen t was announced to- Elizabeth decorated very.

United Press International.

WAR GAMES—Tank troops of Polish Army crossing bridge yesterday in Czechoslovakian maneuvers. Units from Russia, East Germany, Hungary and Czechoslovakia are also taking part in the games, dubbed "Shield-72." They will range over the entire country and are expected to end this weekend. Romania and Bulgaria have sent observers.

World Bank Reports on Progress

50 Nations Now Support Birth Control

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—The World Bank reports that notable progress has been achieved during the last decade in fostering birth-control projects in developing countries.

In a new book describing its lending operations, the bank said:

"In 1960, only three countries had official policies designed to slow the rate of population growth. By 1971, 26 countries, with more than two-thirds of the population of developing areas, had announced such policies or started official programs. And some 24 others, with 12 percent of the developing world's population, supported private family-planning programs without announcing official policies."

Heading countries with family-planning policies are China and India. Others listed by the bank are Indonesia, Pakistan, Egypt, Iran, South Korea, Nigeria, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Morocco, Taiwan, Kenya, Malaysia and Nepal.

Among countries with less than 10 million population which the bank said have programs are: Barbados, Botswana, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Jamaica, Mauritius, Puerto Rico, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago and Tunisia.

Uneven Performance

But after looking at progress made to date, the study warned that performance had been uneven and there had not yet been a significant or demonstrable impact on fertility rates.

The study listed some obstacles which it said birth-control programs still had to overcome.

Politically, there was sometimes concern, it said, that support of birth-control programs might be a liability, especially since the results of any program would not be immediately demonstrable but unfavorable misunderstandings might be widespread.

"Cultural and religious objections to family planning are still serious, even in areas where national programs exist," it said. "In some countries a family-planning program would imply a complete reversal of practice... Furthermore, where infant mortality is high and children are needed for the family work force, high fertility is to be expected."

The study said the "appallingly high incidence of illegal abortions in many countries, particularly Latin America, clearly indicates an unmet need for family-planning services."

Discussing constraints on family-planning activity, the study said government commitment was a prerequisite to World Bank help. The bank, it said, might seek to educate and persuade, but it could not hope to develop projects.

Corona Lawyer Sees Acquittal In 25-Death Case

FAIRFIELD, Calif., Sept. 12 (Reuters).—The lawyer for Juan Corona, accused of killing 25 farm workers, said here that prosecutors "have the wrong man and they know it."

Richard Hawk said as Mr. Corona's trial opened yesterday that he would be surprised if the prosecutor, Davis Teja, would be able to talk more than one member of the jury into believing that his client was guilty.

The process of jury selection, which is expected to last several weeks, started in the Colusa County courtroom of Judge Richard Patton. Six of the first 12 prospective jurors called asked to be excused.

Mr. Corona has spent nearly a year and a half in jail and a prison hospital after two heart attacks since he was arrested at the end of May, 1971.

He was held after the bodies of 25 transient farm workers were found in shallow graves in a peach orchard on a bank of the Feather River north of Yuba City. He is a labor contractor who supplied workers for the orchards and fields in the area.

Soviet Dissident Is Arrested, Another Exiled

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (AP).—Soviet secret police, in their latest action to crush dissidence in this country, arrested a leading economist today and sentenced another man who has already served 20 years in labor camps to 10 more years at forced labor, reliable sources reported.

They said the economist Viktor Krasin, 43, was arrested and charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," which carries a maximum penalty of 10 years in a camp and five more in Siberian exile.

The sources also reported that a Ukrainian, Yuri Shukhevich, was sentenced by a Ukrainian court today to 10 years in a labor camp for alleged nationalist activities.

The son of a former Ukrainian leader, Stefan Bandera, Mr. Shukhevich first went to a labor camp at the age of 14, in 1948, when Stalin ordered him sentenced to 10 years. Freed in 1958, he was arrested again the next year and sent to camp for another 10 years.

KP 'Wholesome,' House Unit Says

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—Plans to eliminate KP and cigarette butt-policing details as an incentive to attract more young men into the Army were rejected yesterday by the House Appropriations Committee.

Calling the duties "wholesome and character-building," for GIs, the committee cut $125 million earmarked for hiring civilians to do the jobs.

The committee recommended that the civilian kitchen-police and cleaning-detail programs already under way be ended by April 30 in all services and that potato-peeling, trash-collecting and latrine duty be restored to soldiers, sailors and airmen.

Spassky May Play in Texas Chess Meet

Fischer Is Also Asked to Compete

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (WP). Former world chess champion Boris Spassky has accepted an offer to play in an international tournament at San Antonio, Texas, sponsored by a fried-chicken drive-in chain, but it is not known if he will be able to attend.

George Church, a chess enthusiast who is president of Church's Fried Chicken, Inc., said Soviet authorities have promised to send two grand masters to Texas but have not as yet confirmed whether Spassky will be one of them.

Spassky told the Associated Press, however, that he was counting on playing in San Antonio.

Champion Bobby Fischer has been invited to the tourney, which opens Nov. 18 with 16 of the world's best players. He has been asked to narrate the month-long contest for the Spanish International Network of New York, which has world television rights and plans to televise and tape most of the games for American and world consumption.

Fischer has not replied through his attorney, Paul Marshall, according to network vice-president Lou Falcigno, but Spassky was quoted by the Associated Press in Moscow Sunday as saying Fischer would not be there as a player.

"I asked Bobby if he was going to play in San Antonio and he said no, the money wasn't enough," the Russian said.

The tournament purse will be $4,000 for first place, $2,000 for second, $1,000 for third, $700 for fourth and $100 for the next four places.

Dayan to Montreal

TEL AVIV, Sept 12 (AP).—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan left for Montreal today for a one-night stand on behalf of Israel Bonds.

Associated Press.

THREATENED HOSPITAL—Staff and outpatients passing British Army post yesterday at one of entrances to Royal Victoria Hospital in Belfast. Provisional branch of IRA has warned that hospital will be subject to attack if British troops don't leave grounds.

Heath, Catholics Differ on Detention

British Army Defies IRA Threat on Hospital

BELFAST, Sept. 12 (UPI).—A British military spokesman said today that troops would not be pressured into leaving the grounds of Belfast's Royal Victoria Hospital by the illegal Irish Republican Army.

"It is not military policy to move units under threat," the spokesman said.

The army statement, in reply to a threat last night from the IRA's Provisional wing that the hospital would be subject to attack if the troops don't leave, was issued as talks got under way near London between Prime Minister Edward Heath and Roman Catholic politicians.

The talks ended tonight with little apparent progress. The Catholics told newsmen afterward that it was "neither reasonable nor acceptable" for them to attend all-party talks while Britain kept the policy of interning suspected terrorists without trial.

A British government statement reported that Mr. Heath said that his policy was to end internment, but "he explained the difficulties of doing so immediately."

The meeting at Chequers, the prime minister's country residence, was a prelude to all-party talks later this month on Northern Ireland's future.

Most of Belfast was blacked out by a power strike tonight and militant Protestant power workers threatened to plunge all of Ulster into darkness if the British government did not curb the activities of its army paratroopers. The workers are protesting the shooting Thursday of two Protestants by British paratroopers battling Ulster vigilantes.

Meanwhile, violence continued in Ulster. A British soldier was shot and wounded in Londonderry and a bullet grazed the head of a soldier in Belfast.

A laundry was blown up in Strabane, County Tyrone. There were no casualties.

The IRA warning involving the 1,200-bed Royal Victoria Hospital accused the army of using the 50-acre facility to launch attacks on nearby Roman Catholic areas.

The army denied the charge and said that it kept troops on the hospital's grounds to protect it and its patients

Obituaries

Max Fleischer, 89, Pioneer In Animated Film Cartoons

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Max Fleischer, 89, creator of the cartoon character Popeye the Sailorman, died here yesterday.

The Austrian-born cartoonist was both a pioneer and inventor in the film world. Besides creating Popeye and the "Out of the Inkwell" cartoon series in 1917, he produced two full-length pictures, "Gulliver's Travels" and "Mr. Bug Goes to Town."

He was credited with inventing more than 20 devices used in the film industry.

Among these was the rotoscope for simplifying the drawing of animals in motion.

Gustavus H. Robinson

ITHACA, N.Y., Sept. 12 (AP).—Gustavus H. Robinson, 91, whose book on admiralty law was a standard reference on American ships, died yesterday. He had been a member of the Cornell University Law School faculty since 1929.

Robert Ramspeck

CASTOR, La., Sept. 12 (AP).—Former U.S. Rep. Robert Ramspeck, 82, onetime head of the U.S. Civil Service Commission and a former vice-president of Eastern Air Lines, died Sunday. He served in Congress from 1929 to 1946.

William J. Sutton

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—Retired Maj. Gen. William J. Sutton, 64, chief of the U.S. Army Reserve in the Pentagon from 1963 until his retirement in 1971, died Sunday.

Norman Davidson

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Norman Davidson, 61, a leading British biochemist who made important contributions to the knowledge of nucleic acids, died yesterday. He had been a professor of biochemistry at the University of Glasgow since 1947. He was chairman of the British Biochemical Society from 1961 to 1963.

Grenade Kills 2 Children

WARSAW, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Two children died and five were injured when a World War II hand grenade with which they were playing exploded. They had found the grenade in a cemetery near Slubice, northwest Poland, the official Polish news agency reported.

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And that's why you are safe with us.

Honeywell Bull

Sigma Needlepoint

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Wednesday, September 13, 1972 * *

Wheat Dealing and Snipe Hunting

Two investigations of the American wheat sales to Russia are now about to begin. They represent the public's best chance, and probably its only chance, of learning the circumstances of the Nixon administration's $100 million subsidy commitment to the private grain traders who were the middlemen. At the request of a Republican congressman, Mr. du Pont of Delaware, the government accounting office intends to look into the full list of questions: The justification for the subsidies, the secret promises on which they were based, the profits that they guaranteed, and the issues of conflict of interest raised by the two Agriculture Department officials who resigned to join trading companies just before the sales began. This week a Democrat, Mr. Purcell of Texas, will open hearings on the same interesting questions. Congress is rising to its responsibilities in this shadowed affair.

Mr. Purcell makes the very significant point that the wheat farmers of Texas seem to have drawn very little benefit from the soaring prices that followed the Russian purchases. They had sold most of their crops before the market started up.

* * *

The rise in prices represents more than merely a missed opportunity for these farmers. It will actually cost them money. Their federal price support payments are based on the difference between the parity price, which is relatively high, and the average market price, which is usually much lower. As the market price rises, the difference between it and parity is reduced and the annual federal payment to the wheat farmer drops.

The chronology of the wheat deal is crucial. Negotiations had been under way since early spring and the secretary of agriculture, Mr. Butz, visited Moscow in April. But the Russians were evidently very sticky on terms. The real break in the bargaining came on June 23, when a Soviet delegation arrived here prepared to negotiate on the basis of the American offer. Ten days later President Nixon publicly announced the agreement. But that announcement proved to be seriously misleading. Over the next six weeks the Russians bought far more than the announcement had indicated and, in particular, they bought far more wheat. The full impact on the wheat market was not visible until late in the summer.

Wheat prices moved up only slowly at first, from about $1.50 a bushel in Kansas City at the time of the July 8 announcement to about $1.60 at the end of the month. The spectacular rise that carried the price as high as $2 a bushel began around the second week of August.

The teams of harvesters swing across the middle of the continent each year from South to North, starting in June in Congressman Purcell's state of Texas. In years of good crops, like this one, the Southwestern farmers usually consider it wise to sell at once before the full weight of the harvest hits the market. By mid-August, the harvesters were far to the North and a great deal of the wheat was already sold. Although there are no firm statistics on this point, the rising chorus of accusation from all over the wheat belt makes it evident that little of the August price increase went to the farmers. Instead, it seems to have gone mainly to the dealers and speculators who bought early.

Secretary Butz has been pooh-poohing this interesting circumstance, but the public is entitled to an explanation. Mr. Butz's failure to warn the American market of the Russians' real intentions may perhaps be ascribed to a simple lack of foresight. But it now develops that his department did indeed make an undisclosed commitment, evidently by word of mouth, to the international grain trading companies who were the middlemen in this huge deal. The department agreed to keep raising the export subsidies in step with the rising prices, and apparently this agreement was open-ended. It set no limit on the subsidy per bushel, or on the number of bushels to be subsidized. Until mid-August, when the department's actions made it evident that some sort of a commitment was operating, the existence and generous dimensions of this agreement were known only to the few trading companies whose profits it guaranteed.

Secretary Butz currently dismisses all of these issues of secrecy and favoritism as a "silly political snipe hunt." He will have an opportunity to expand on that explanation when he appears before Mr. Purcell's subcommittee on Thursday.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

World Monetary Reform

To no one's surprise, the long-awaited International Monetary Fund study on reform of the world's ailing monetary system reflects inability on the part of the fund's 20 executive directors to agree on a new structure. But, the study does help illuminate the major issues that must be decided by governments—issues that can no longer be ignored. They will be on the table when 123 finance ministers and central bank governors assemble in Washington at the end of this month for the IMF's annual conference.

The executive directors' report, which will go to a new ministerial-level committee of 20, is as important for the proposals it ignores as it is for those it addresses. Thus, floating exchange rates moving with market forces clearly have been abandoned as a possible solution. The "dirty" floating last year after President Nixon broke the dollar-gold link—when governments intervened in the money markets to defend their nations' exchange rates, exports and jobs—proved that floating could quickly become equivalent to the 1930s type of competitive devaluations and economic warfare. A blend of fixed rates and more flexible rules, including requirements for change as different rates of inflation and productivity growth alter the relative values of different currencies, now is the universal aim of governments. The key problem is to define adequate flexibility and how it can be achieved.

* * *

The American idea of removing gold from the monetary system also seems dead—at least in any meaningful time frame. The role of gold undoubtedly will remain important for a long time although it may decrease gradually as other reserve assets, such as Special Drawing Rights (or "paper gold," the IMF-created currency), increase more rapidly. The central issue posed by the IMF report is how gold and other accepted international reserve assets are to be used to settle future payments imbalances between nations.

While the United States remains noncommittal, its major trading partners are determined that any future monetary system—and any future reciprocal trade concessions—must be based on reserve asset settlement, which will require the United States to make the dollar convertible again. They want to halt the steadily mounting credits, now totaling upwards of $54 billion, that other nations have been forced to advance to finance American payments deficits.

There is widespread recognition that these payments deficits must be ended if the United States is again to undertake the obligations of convertibility on current transactions. What remains in dispute is whether other nations must permit the United States a large trade surplus to finance American capital outflows, as Washington insists, or whether the flow of American capital abroad should be sharply curtailed by American exchange controls, as many Europeans urge.

A central issue to be settled in designing the new monetary system is how exchange rate adjustments are to be brought about. Deficit countries are under great pressure to devalue their currencies to halt the outflow of reserve assets. There is agreement that means must be found to increase pressure on surplus countries, which enjoy rising monetary reserves, to upvalue their currencies and thus contribute to international monetary equilibrium.

The United States, as a deficit country, wants to see some sovereignty sacrificed by establishing international rules—along with stern sanctions for violators—as a means of forcing surplus countries to upvalue their currencies. But the Nixon administration resists European suggestions that some independence in internal economic policies, affecting interest rates or taxes, may have to be sacrificed as well.

* * *

The IMF report emphasizes the close interrelation of all issues in designing a new monetary system. Without a clear picture of the over-all structure that is proposed, agreement on its individual elements cannot be achieved. Until the United States puts foward at least the major ingredients of such a proposal, negotiation of a new monetary system cannot begin.

That negotiation, it is evident, will be long and difficult. A year already has been lost in opening it, a year that has seen repeated crises and a threat to world economic growth. Surely the moment has come for President Nixon himself to go before the annual fund meeting this month to start negotiations by outlining the basic principles, if not a full blueprint, of the monetary system the United States wants.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 13, 1897

LONDON—Although the proposal to re-arm some of the older English battleships with breech-loading guns is by no means new, the paper on this subject read by Lord Charles Beresford at the meeting of Naval Architects has attracted a good deal of attention. It seems amazing that no less than forty-five vessels of the fleet are still armed with muzzle-loaders, and armed with this information, Lord Beresford will certainly succeed in his mission.

Fifty Years Ago

September 13, 1922

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The storm of comment which has been aroused in this country by the accusations of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, to the effect that America came into the war too late and left too early, has received official direction from Mr. John W. Weeks, the Secretary of War, who issued a formal denial of the substantial truth of the accuser's statements. Mr. Kipling's statements have unquestionably aroused resentment and anger in large sections of American opinion.

'Bugs! Bugs Everywhere!!'

The Palestinians: Jordan Seeks a Solution

By Jim Hoagland

AMMAN.—The posters of Arab guerrilla warriors cradling submachine guns that covered the walls of the Palestinian youth center here two years ago are gone. Hand-drawn graphics embellished with the circular peace symbol have replaced them.

In the director's office, photographs of Jordan's King Hussein are prominently displayed now instead of those of el-Fatah commando leader Yassir Arafat. A mention of Arafat's name draws only a guarded silence from the dozen Palestinian youths playing billiards and listening to blaring Arabic phonograph records in the main hall.

Two years after Palestine's "Black September," when King Hussein's army crushed the Palestinian commando forces here and effectively drove them from Jordan, the king has turned to attempting to convert an uneasy truce between his regime and his Palestinian subjects into a more lasting arrangement.

Ambitious Plan

Ignoring harsh denunciation by much of the rest of the Arab world and by Palestinian exiles who accuse him of betraying their cause, Hussein has launched ambitious political and economic plans designed to convince the Palestinians that they have more to gain by cooperating with him and forgetting about the commandos than by continuing to oppose him.

Western analysts here cautiously accord the king some preliminary success in his efforts, which are being scrutinized with great care.

For the success or failure of these efforts may provide important clues to how—or perhaps if—the overwhelming problems that confront the volatile mass of Palestinians driven from their homes by 25 years of warfare between Arabs and Israelis can ever be resolved, and tensions in the Middle East reduced.

Those tensions exploded back into the world's consciousness last week when members of the Black September Palestinian organization founded in Jordan executed 11 Israeli Olympic athletes and Israel retaliated by bombing Palestinian commando and refugee areas in Lebanon and Syria.

The commandos have also sworn to topple Hussein and to gain vengeance against his army, which they blame for killing perhaps 5,000 Palestinian civilians in the two weeks of fighting in September 1970 that reduced to shambles parts of this dun-colored city of sandstone and concrete block houses built across seven sandy hills.

Far Underground

But residents of Amman agree that the king has established complete control over his truncated kingdom east of the Jordan River in the past year and that any guerrilla presence that remains has been driven far underground.

The king apparently feels confident enough of his grip on the country to be considering releasing this month about 600 of the 700 Palestinian guerrillas arrested in the final stages of the fighting.

The city's physical recovery has been rapid. About 1,000 refugee shelters destroyed in the fighting have been rebuilt, schools damaged by tank shells repaired and businesses reopened.

"There is not a single broken window in Amman now," Zuhair Asfour, an important local businessman, said. "I haven't heard a shot in over a year. Life is quite smooth and Jordan is again stable."

The army has succeeded in disarming the Palestinian militia that had been set up in the camps. The knowledge that being found with a weapon would bring death on the spot produced a glut on the arms black market here earlier this year and drove the price of a Soviet-made AK-47 automatic rifle down to $15.

But signs of tension remain. Bedouin troops, their colorful head-dresses flapping in the breeze, ride the city streets in open jeeps with machine guns mounted on the back. Soldiers man check-points along Jordan's main roads and every automobile coming across the Syrian frontier is thoroughly searched.

And the psychological scars produced by the fighting and longstanding opposition of politically sophisticated Palestinians to being ruled by the autocratic Hashimite monarchy still linger.

Residents of the New Amman refugee camp took a visitor to the edge of their town and pointed to a jutting ridge a few miles away. "That is where the tanks came. I had friends in this house who were killed when one of the shells landed here," one man added, pointing to a nearby spot.

"Things have improved since the first of the year," said another camp resident. "We have freedom of movement and are not treated badly by the army, as long as we don't talk about politics, but we cannot forget what happened."

Britain established the Hashimite royal family of the Hejaz, the western coastland of Saudi Arabia, as rulers over the 35,000-square-mile area that is now East Jordan after World War I as a reward for Haschimites' help in the war. It was then largely populated by seminomadic bedouin tribesmen.

During the Arab-Israeli war of 1948, the Jordanian Army took control over 2,000 square miles of what had been Palestine on the West Bank of the Jordan River. Hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees fled from what became Israel across the river into East Jordan.

In 1967, Israel occupied the West Bank, and a new stream of refugees poured into the Hashimite kingdom. Including the occupied West Bank region, about 60 percent of Jordan's total 2.1 million population is of Palestinian origin.

With much higher levels of education and business experience, the Palestinians soon became a dominant force in the country's economic life. While adding to Jordan's economic development, this has also produced still-smouldering resentment among native East Jordanians that the Palestinians do little to dampen.

"Amman was nothing when we came here in 1948," a Palestinian trader said last week in Amman's teeming center of small shops. "We built all of this from the desert but we are treated as second-class people."

Western residents report in fact that East Jordanian resentment against Palestinians is probably stronger as a result of the 1970 crisis than vice versa.

"They feel like the Arab who was nearly pushed out of his tent by the camel," says one diplomat. "They think they did somebody a good turn, and nearly lost their country for the trouble."

"We are living as friends, but not as brothers," said an East Bank civil servant speaking of the Palestinians. In a society where nearly all Arabs are considered, in conversation at least, as brothers, the remark carried serious overtones.

The chads and threat to Hussein's throne in 1970 have sharpened the differences. Since 1970, the Jordanian Army has been increased from about 50,000 men to perhaps 70,000. But Palestinians have been eased out of all important combat positions.

Their representation in the officer corps has dropped from 40 percent to 30 percent and in enlisted ranks from 60 percent to 30 percent, authoritative sources report.

Jordan's conscription was ended in 1970 and recruiting generally limited to East Bank tribes. Palestinians remain in large numbers only in technical and support units where their skills are needed, according to reliable reports.

The defeat of the commandos, who Jordanian officials insist will not be allowed to return in force, and the occupation of the West Bank have created a leadership vacuum for Palestinians that King Hussein is evidently moving to try to fill.

"Our people feel abandoned by the commandos and the Arab governments that did nothing to help them," said a Palestinian intellectual in Amman. "Once we were all behind the commandos. Bot they made serious mistakes in dealing with Hussein and exposed us to horrible times."

Economic Benefits

Hussein's strategy appears to be to try to win the allegiance of what he believes are the majority of Palestinians, whom he believes to be more interested in economic benefits and who have not been identified with the commando movement.

To do this, he has advanced a political plan for a United Arab Kingdom that would give political autonomy to the West Bank and tie Jordan to the Gaza Strip if these two territories can be recovered from Israel. And he is due to unveil shortly an ambitious three-year economic development plan for the East Bank that depends heavily on foreign aid.

Diplomats sympathetic to the king's rule see signs already of Palestinian hostility being neutralized to some extent.

Last month the king appointed a new cabinet which includes Nadim Zaro, a Palestinian who had been publicly identified with el-Fatah before the 1970 showdown, and other West Bank politicians.

The king has also pushed ahead with plans to establish a political organization called the Arab National Union which is being elected in final balloting across Jordan this week. West Bank refugees are eligible for 120 seats in the 360-member union, which officials say will be the "political base for the United Arab Kingdom when it comes into effect."

The king's new foreign minister, Salah Abu Zaid, asserted last week that there had been "a positive and very encouraging reaction" from all Palestinians to the plan to federate the West Bank and perhaps Gaza, into which more than 300,000 Palestinian refugees have crowded, with the East Bank.

Palestinian exile critics of the plan assert, however, that the king is merely attempting to erect a facade for his minority rule and his own desire to come to terms with Israel while seeking a resumption of vital budget subsidies.

Calculated Risk

More impartial observers feel that the king is taking a calculated risk by extending promises of renewed economic prosperity when the prosperous West Bank territory is still cut off from Jordan. If the plan fails, the raised expectations could turn into new bitterness, they fear.

While praising the Jordanian king's attempts to present the Palestinians with an alternative to the commandos, one Westerner with long experience in the Middle East said:

"The abyss between him and the Palestinians is so deep and the chances that he can get anything from the Israelis that would make his plans work so slim that nobody is rushing to put down bets on the outcome."

This is the second of two articles.

Letters

Munich Tragedy

An aspect of the Munich tragedy is like all similar acts of terrorism it will soon be forgotten.

The Western community of nations will mildly condemn those Arab nations who harbor these depraved terrorists but will conveniently go no further for fear of oil or business boycott.

No one can be safe so long as nations knuckle under, and wails of how shocking are nothing more than hypocrisy. We need not expect help from the eastern slave states nor pontificating Sweden but it's time that other nations show backbone in the face of ever increasing acts of violence.

R.L. GROSS.

London.

I see no reason to call them "terrorists." They are murderers who like to be called "terrorists."

I see no reason to give them that pleasure.

S.D. ABRAMOFF.

Rotterdam.

It is truly regrettable and unfortunate that the attempt to rescue the hostages held in Munich met with such calamitous failure However, the attempt was justified. The world will always have its madmen to contend with, but to allow them to succeed could only lead to further attempts at such blackmail, not by madmen but by rational men who see the success of such irrationality.

Our heartfelt sympathy is extended to the families of those who died and to the men whose bold attempt met with failure, who must be feeling pangs of conscience for their failure.

May the deaths not be in vain. Let the world stand together, at least on the common ground of complete abhorrence and condemnation of such deeds and those who perpetrate them.

RAY FARRELL.

Sevenoaks, England.

Olympic View

I have devised a bumper sticker for Avery Brundage's Olympic wheelchair: "Eleanor Holm Drinks Champagne." I raise my feeble fist in a toast to Vince and Wayne. Oh, say, can you see? I can and it saddens me.

GEORGE AXELROD.

London.

LBJ and Nixon

Do you see any difference between President Nixon's and President Johnson's futile Vietnamese policies? How can Mr. Nixon get back the POWs by sending more U.S. prisoners to Hanoi, unless he wants to solve the problem by drowning them all along with the Vietnamese people? It looks like somebody trying to sell an Edsel (a McNamara product) by using a new layer of paint when everybody knows that during four years, the former owner, a kid named Johnson, had a series of bad accidents with it.

NGUYEN VIET LANG.

Paris.

Free to Travel

Angela Davis went to Moscow and Jane Fonda to Hanoi: prime examples of the tolerance of the American government, of the freedom enjoyed by its citizens. Compared to Alexander Solzhenitsyn's reluctance to leave "Mother Russia" for fear of ostracism, these babes, these vipers in the bosom of U.S. democracy, flitting about as they please truly have it made.

RAY LIPSON.

Lugano, Switzerland.

A Critica Hour in The Sena

By Wm. F. Buckl

NEW YORK—When on ing the renomination party at Miami Beach weeks ago Richard Ni that he would never an arms limitation a from a position of inferi ran a terrible risk. The that someone would rea him from the transcrip various press conferences cow in which Henry gave out the details SALT-I Treaty. I coun times that Mr. Kissinge ed lapidary relegation United States to infer the grounds that afte were talking not about situation but about th situation.

Mr. Kissinger's point the Soviet Union has b hell-bent for strategic for three years while been coasting, and the better off more or les the situation than wa year or two from now t Soviet lead drastically ed. In other words, we ed from inferiority.

The scandal of creepi can arms inferiority is best kept secret in the w withstanding that the widely available and remarked by the chief and by the Reader's D between them cover everybody. Fortunately are well known to a gro ators who are right th engaged in one of th and most important tary maneuvers of th They are fighting for call the Jackson-S amendment to the Inte ment. Now that amend several things. But m it does is to address the of the United States t

Friend, when you co us in a couple of SALT-II—the treaty posed to incorporate a lessening of the strate tial of the Soviet Uni United States—do this chamber with a that grants the So superiority. As things under SALT-I, the S has a 50 percent ad launching sites and cent advantage in pla they are done Mirvu while, between now a you come back to treaty, we in the Sena time to time question tive on what strides made to narrow the g the Soviet Union and States, within the te current agreement. of research are you instance? And whe equality with the So we mean equality o spelled out for inst ABM Treaty, not the equality by which su Fulbright transmogrif disadvantage into equa nice metaphysical pr every Russian can on

The doves, danger to their visio armed America, are note that Sen. Jackso self 44 co-sponsors for ment. With 44 co-s can assume a great will vote with the enough for a swolle What will be left over visible minority who voting against Americ in strategic arms, n attractive record to constituents in an el

The doves then with a Mansfield about playing fair un of SALT-I, but the J ple completely outw by going for it 100 vote was 85 to 0 on that the language of red amendment was monious with that of amendment—thus str any real meaning. talk now about throw Jackson amendment ence with the House tatives (which did through with a co measure), but the tegists don't partic SALT-II is projected and is subject there cation by the Senat thirds of the Senate.

Richard Nixon is couraging the Senate desires them to t hands, and why sho Richard Nixon is American who know Russians have been to in recent weeks in the field of arms development. Hube also knows about i the American peopl know about it but, know about it soon reasonably demand their senators voted son amendment at hour.

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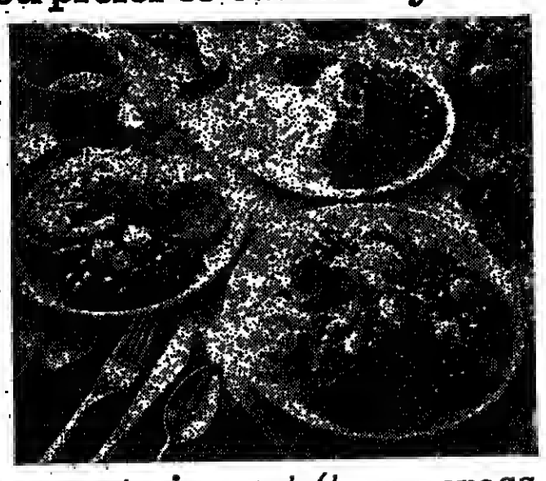

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LONDON

Pearl Bailey—'A Talker'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON (IHT).—Pearl Bailey opens her show at The Talk of the Town with "Tea for Two," and the first of her characteristic asides, on opening night, was "Down, boys!" It was directed not at the audience, but at the backing band. And what she meant was not: "It's too darn hot," but "It's too darn loud!"

Pearl Bailey likes to hold forth, and few in show business hold forth as pungently, as tellingly, and as amusingly as she. But she does not like having to raise her voice in order to be heard. At the Hotel Mayfair, a couple of days later, she held forth privately on the noise that she feels is polluting the music scene these days:

"Everybody screaming and hollering, crowding the mike so that the words get smothered, the backing musicians blowing into mikes and upping the gain so they can hear each other. Anything that makes any sense or any fun gets lost in the din."

Reaction

She reacts to noise more acutely than most singers because she is, by nature and disposition, a talker, even when she is singing. It works both ways. Her conversation is continually spiced with song, as she illustrates this or that musical point, or how one singer does a song as opposed to another, or how she herself approaches a song. And on stage she rarely gets through a song without a bit of conversational digression.

Following "Tea for Two," for example, she does "Close to You," a song associated with the Carpenters. "That's a brother and sister team," she observes. "I like carpenters. And plumbers, too. They fix things. And at this age I've got a few things that need fixin'."

Everyone recognizes the reference to her recent bout of ill health and hospitalization. And in case anyone doesn't, she tells them: "I wasn't breathin'. I'm supposed to be in the back yard recuperating. I haven't paid the bill. When they asked me if I'd take this job in London, I split!"

She doesn't do any splits at The Talk of the Town, but she does just about every other cherished vaudeville routine, including a few Charleston steps and a pantomime striptease. During "I Gotta Be Me," she stepped into the wings for a moment. The crowd, thinking that this might be the closer, began clamoring for an encore. She reappeared, wearing a broad, sheepish grin, and confessed: "That's what's called 'milking the audience.'"

Hers are the arts of vaudeville as they are rarely to be savored nowdays. Pearl Bailey is aware of it, and proud of it. She began in vaudeville, as a dancer, at the old Pearl Theater on Ridge Avenue, in Philadelphia. She has worked not only the posh clubs, but also the grimy theaters and clubs of Pottsville, Hazleton, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre on Pennsylvania's anthracite circuit. And to this day she remembers vaudeville more affectionately than she remembers the legitimate theater, even the long Broadway run in "Hello, Dolly!"

The Stars

And she remembers the stars of the old black vaudeville circuits—Bojangles Robinson, Ada Ward and, especially, Ethel Waters. "She was my idol," Miss Bailey recalled. "Not that I ever consciously tried to imitate her. She was inimitable. But she represented everything as a professional that I aspired to, as singer, actress, comedienne—you name it, and she could do it. And even today, at 76, touring with Billy Graham, she still can."

Pearl Bailey who is appearing at a London nightclub.

Pearl Bailey may never have imitated Ethel Waters, but she has much in common with her, notably an indestructible professionalism that survives changing fashions. She thinks young artists of today are handicapped by lack of the kind of apprenticeship that she and Ethel Waters had. It takes 10 years, she says, just to learn how to get on and off the stage.

Most of the songs in her current repertoire are contemporary, and she sings them idiomatically. I asked her if this had been a difficult accomplishment.

"Not at all," she replied. "That's what I tell some of the younger singers. We old-timers can sing your songs, but you can't sing ours."

She is right about that.

(Miss Bailey will be at The Talk of the Town until Oct. 7.)

COPENHAGEN

The Danish Linus Blanke Quilt With Chinese Feathe

By A. E. Pedersen

COPENHAGEN (IHT).—A blanket is a blanket, Danes say. Real sleeping is done under something soft, fluffy and friendly called a *dyne*. Growing numbers of people all over the world are beginning to agree. The dyne (pronounced, roughly, dee'-neh) is a feather quilt.

They come in all sizes from baby models up to adult versions 2 meters long. Willy Kaaber, who calls himself "The Dyne Specialist," says Frenchmen like theirs extra long—up to 2.5 meters. Kjeld Egelskov, whose shop is called Morfeus, says Americans like the double-bed size, a type rarely sold to Scandinavians.

To a Dane, a quilt is one of his best friends, with everything that Linus sees in his blanket. Many attribute special qualities to their quilts—one writer uses his as a sort of giant ear plug. He drags up a corner as an ear flap to shut out early morning street sounds drifting through the window.

Quilts can last up to 20 years, depending on the person and the quilt. Those who toss and turn wear theirs out a lot quicker than the quiet sleeper. When a quilt reaches the stage where it can no longer be fluffed back into shape it is time to buy a new one, although a *rejuvenation* treatment in hot, soapy water and warm streams of air can often give the feathers a few more years of life.

Dust

Mr. Egelskov has a customer in New Jersey who ships his quilts across the Atlantic for cleaning and repairing. Mr. Kaaber recalls a customer who walked in with a 40-year-old quilt under his arm "as if it were a gold." He wanted to l cleaned. "I told him to it away. There was noth but dust."

Most of the quilt feathe from China, where du geese are popular food an nothing is ever thrown a Danish company Northern Works, which makes mos quilts used in Scandinavi to be China's biggest feat tomer. They had a buyi there before the Commun over. Since the office w they have continued Chinese feathers.

Today, the Danes im tween 8,000 and 10,000 Chinese feathers a year, a third of China's total Europe.

Down, the experts p is warmer than feathe best readily available do from the geese of northe Finest, of course, is the the eider duck. But Gre are apparently no longer ed in clambering up ro to pluck the fine down o nests. Consequently eide in short supply. An e quilt costs about $220 penhagen store, twice for the finest Chinese g and about four times rate for more pedestria

Buying Trips

Danish buyers visit C a year to inspect suppli prices have been goi spokesman said, the fe getting better—althoug has always been high. ones come from Northe The ones farther south insulating value. The I buy quilt stuffing in Thailand, Singapore and

The warmest quilts ideal for everyone who sleep in unheated with the windows o warmth. But Ameri sleep in heated bedroo choose something light

Danish quilts are use es, America, Japan a east Asia. Europeans Kong sleep under Da whose contents came across the border. So have been no quilt sale

But the Danes are n about the Chinese g the quilt export busin are 300 million peopl all eating ducks and a quilt man. "That' feathers. And there a ers enough for all."

Odyssey of the American Bean: From Aztecs to Medicis

Waverley Root

CHRISTOPHER Columbus was one of the very first Europeans to see the American haricot bean. He encountered it near what is today Nuevitas, Cuba, and it is reasonable to suppose that he brought some home, as he did with so many other new plants which he discovered; but if so they apparently made little impression. The very name "haricot" suggests that it was the second discoverers of this vegetable who made Spain conscious of its existence, the conquistadores who entered Mexico in 1519, for "haricot" comes from *ayacotl*, the Aztec word for "bean."

The haricot was discovered a third time in Florida by Cabeca de Vaca in 1528, not long before Jacques Cartier found beans in the North, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. This indicated that the haricot was of great antiquity, for it had time to develop new varieties capable of surviving in a rigorous climate after having spread northward from its place of origin, which, if not Mexico itself, was somewhere in the Central American or northern South American area.

When the conquistadores first encountered the Aztecs, the latter had already been cultivating beans for centuries, for they had developed a large number of varieties suited to all the different climates, altitudes and soils of Mexico. Beans were often planted in the same fields as that other important Aztec food, corn: the corn-beans combination provided the basic food for much of the population, and for that matter still does in much of Latin America. The Aztecs may have realized instinctively that the two foods were complementary (beans supplied the proteins corn lacked) and they may have discovered empirically that planting the two together was sound agriculture, though they could hardly have known why: Corn tends to deplete the soil of nitrogen, but beans, like all leguminous plants, put it back again.

Climbers

North American Indians planted beans and corn together too, for a very simple reason. Their beans were of the climbing type. To save themselves the trouble of cutting bean poles, they planted the beans when the corn was already a few inches high, so the vines could climb the cornstalks. They often relied on a corn-beans diet too, which has given Americans the dish of succotash.

Succotash is an Indian word which originally meant husked corn. Corn was almost always one of the foods which went into the common pot into which the Indians put everything they had to cook, regardless of the kind of combination this might produce. Succotash therefore took on its second meaning, of the contents of the all-purpose pot, no matter what they might be. Finally, since it happened often that all the Indians had to combine with the omnipresent corn was beans, succotash acquired its final meaning, the combination of corn and beans.

Did the Pilgrim fathers inherit the New England specialty of baked beans from the Indians? The dying New England ritual of the bean hole suggests that they did. I remember as a boy helping to dig a hole in the ground, which was then lined with heated stones. A covered pot of beans was placed in the hole, and was then covered up, leaving the beans to cook slowly but well, underground. The method seems more likely to have been invented by Indians than by Europeans who possessed ovens. One can understand that baked beans would have been adopted enthusiastically by the Pilgrims, for they could be started on their way Saturday night, providing a filling meal or two for Sunday, when cooking would have been sinful.

Although the American haricot bean was destined eventually to dethrone the European broad bean, the only one known there before the discovery of America, it was slow to do so. Some New World beans were sent to Pope Clement VII in 1528, which he passed on to Canon Pietro Valeriano in Florence. Valeriano planted them in pots, and on tasting his crop, approved. He presented some to Alessandro de' Medici, who approved too. Thus the Tuscans were started on their way to the epithet of bean-eaters, *mangiafagioli*. *Fagiolo* means specifically the American bean; the Old World bean in Italian is *fava*.

This episode also started the haricot's career in France, for Alessandro de' Medici put a few bags of the new beans in the baggage of his sister Catharine, when she left for France in 1533 to marry Henri II. The French court thus knew about the haricot early in the 16th century, and it must have been from the court that Olivier de Serres received the beans which he cultivated and called *faziols*, which gave rise to the name *flageolets* applied to them in France today. But nobody followed his lead. One author of the period wrote: "Although these beans are highly nourishing, nevertheless they are villainous, not delicate, eating." Another opined that "they swell and load down the stomach, provoking unpleasant and terrible dreams." In the 17th century a French author, while recognizing that the dried haricot was nourishing, still inveighed against it as "windy and difficult to digest."

It took something like a century for the word *haricot* to get into the French language and another century for it to get into French cooking. Its first known appearance in the former is dated 1624, but in 1661 it was not mentioned in the "Cuisinier François" of La Varenne, nor 30 years later in the "Cuisinier Royal" of Massialo. The first French planting in quantity of haricot beans occurred only in 1749, near Soissons, "a genuine treasure for that region," according to a woman cited by Brillat-Savarin, who proved a good prophet. Soissons remains famous today for this bean, to which its name has been given.

It would be exaggerating to say that even then haricots met with enthusiasm. They were popularly called *bourre-coquins*, rascal stuffers, and Brillat-Savarin pronounced anathema upon them because they provoked obesity. He would have approved of Don Marquis, who would write later that "there will be no beans in the Almost Perfect State." But Napoleon liked them.

Just when haricots reached England is unsure. No doubt they found their way in gradually, insinuating themselves in place of the broad bean into what had been for centuries a basic dish of the English worker, bacon and beans—an indissoluble combination, as G.K. Chesterton pointed out in "The Englishman:"

> But since he stood for England
> And knew what England means,
> Unless you give him bacon
> You must not give him beans.

© Waverley Root. From a book soon to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

U.S. to Begi Building of Space Muse

WASHINGTON, Sep *Construction* is s start this month on awaited National Air Museum to house t brothers' plane, moon lunar modules among jects. The Smithsoni tion made the announ terday.

The $40-million st be built on the Mall Smithsonian museums to the public on July nation's 200th birthd Collins, the former a director of the muse

The site was chose gress in 1958, and t was authorized in 196 was delayed by budg The cost of the s originally planned in today be nearly $70 n scaled-down design prepared by St. Lou Gyo Obata.

The design comb marble and glass-curt ular bays, intended t with the classical Na lery of Art on the c of the Mall.

Facing the Mall w glass bays, enabling side to look into thre ed exhibit halls 60 f feet wide and 120 fe

Arts Age

"Pleins Feux sur the title under wh of musical and folkl running at Chanti Sept. 16. On Sept. Grandes Ecuries, th semble of the Gran Roy and the Rou Orchestra will play a Vivaldi, Destouches, and Handel. On Sep program will incl mances by the Petit à la Croix de Bois e neurs de Trompes de Paris.

* * *

"La Vie Musicale an exhibition of paintings, drawings, struments, scores a tary material on life of Antwerp in 17th centuries, when a center of polypl instrument making publishing, is b through September Granvelle in Besa Oct. 9 to Nov. 15, will move to the H in Paris.

DEATH NOT

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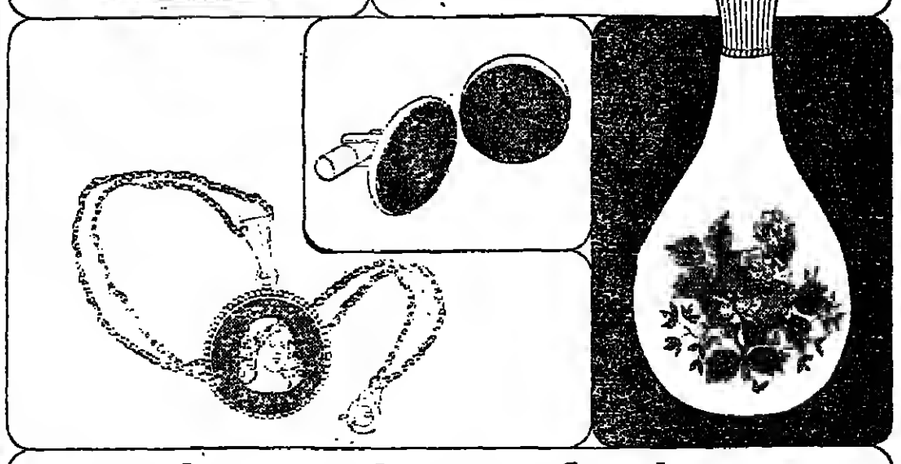

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MISSING PERSONS

LEE WILMA SOBER KORSCHUN

NATIONALITY : American Citizen
PLACE OF BIRTH : Baltimore, Maryland
AGE : 33 yrs. DOB : 5/16/39
HEIGHT : 5'8"
WEIGHT : 130 - 150 lbs
COLOR HAIR : Dark Brown, Reddish Overtone
COLOR EYES : Hazel
COMPLEXION : Olive
DIST. MARKS : Left ring finger partially missing.
U.S. PASSPORT NO. C-1918116
Issued 7/19/72 in New York, N. Y.
Expires : 10/19/72 (Limited)

STUART BLAIR KORSCHUN

NATIONALITY : American Citizen
PLACE OF BIRTH : Goldsboro, N. C.
AGE : 10 yrs. DOB : 6/19/62
HEIGHT : 4'7"
WEIGHT : 71 lbs.
COLOR HAIR : Dark Brown, Reddish Overtone
COLOR EYES : Brown
DIST. MARKS : Freckles on nose - large feet
U.S. PASSPORT No. C-1918116
Issued : 7/19/72 in New York, N. Y.
(Traveling on mother's passport)

BACKGROUND : Mother and son left New York, N. Y. on July 23, 1972, by plane for London, England. Seen in London on July 27, 1972. Last seen in Rome, Italy on August 16, 1972, at the American Express Office where mother received $750.00.

REWARD : $500.00 is offered for information leading to their whereabouts. If located, please call collect to :

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هكذا من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1972

› Upset legation lcker

Statement ges' Officials

ot. 12 (AP-DJ).— tary officials said "disappointed and hat U.S. Under e Treasury Paul A. label Japan's pay- "the major single quilibrium in the "

tsukawa, deputy Finance Ministry's finance bureau, ker's comment "a ment."

of Japan, an offi- s not too surprised 's remark since it 1 line with recent director general of l Monetary Fund. ade his statement stimony before a conomic subcom- he would like to 1 broader action" duce its payments

nce Ministry and officials said they Mr. Volcker's re- a new move by es to force another he yen.

ed Attitude

at as far as they itudes on Japan's ny remained un- those expressed at erence in Hakone, ily, and at the neeting in Hawaii. side of these talks sures necessary to ge imbalance in le without touch- ity question.

other revaluation d in Japan in the F report, however, stress this placed ibilities of surplus lt countries in tak- aintain equilibrium l payments. The the establishment that would enable n parities by both ficit nations.

ese fear that they upon to make the changes.

Aids to End

ept. 12 (Reuters).— Japan is expected to two special mea- rt promotion, sub- val by its policy sources said today. asures are lending y of export trade e funds to make xport goods, and export usance bills yen.

last of a series otion finance mea- during the 1960s, d periodic balance- ises.

interest rates for of finance were August, in view of e in the external he systems them- to provide ready rters.

utstanding balance e security of trade ed at 100 billion n) and that of ex- is denominated in illion yen.

ng Is Set ia's 707s

N, Sept. 12 (AP- l pay $125 million eing-707 jetliners n 1973 and early fficial said today. Boeing's interna- ector for aircraft, further details of negotiations with rnment at a press

ously obtained a ense authorizing million of com- to China. isclosed that the ntend to use the th domestic and utes, want to ob- idance equipment e jetliners. How- overnment has yet s request. said the Chinese question about the agement for the licated that they out a 30 percent and payment in dollars when the ered.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Nissan to Raise U.K., Dutch Prices

Nissan Motor Co. plans to raise prices of its Datsun autos in Britain and the Netherlands in an effort to check a too rapid increase in exports to those markets. The percentage of the increases is being negotiated with distributors in the two countries, the company says. Press reports put the price increase in Britain at about 3 percent. Nissan says it would like to put the increases into effect beginning with shipments leaving Japan Oct. 1. The company says it shipped 24,433 autos to Britain and 12,900 autos to the Netherlands in the first eight months of 1972, up from 4,633 autos and 7,474 autos respectively a year earlier.

GM Utility Vehicle for Malaysia

General Motors Corp. will start marketing a durable, low-cost, general-purpose vehicle in Malaysia on Oct. 16. GM says the vehicle, Bedford Hariman, was designed especially for assembly and use in developing nations. Retail price of the Bedford Hariman in Malaysia will be $1,400.

Hitachi Sees Slight Profit Gain

Hitachi expects consolidated sales and profit for the year ending March 31, 1973, to show "a slight increase" from a year earlier, Hirokichi Yoshiyama, president, reports. The profit gain would end a two-year decline during which Hitachi's net income fell to 39.1 billion yen in the year ended last March from 50.3 billion yen a year earlier and from a peak 54.5 billion yen in fiscal 1970. Consolidated sales have continued to increase each year, reaching 1,218 billion yen in the 12 months ended last March. Mr. Yoshiyama says the deterioration has reached bottom and leveled off. He forecasts a gradual improvement in coming months, but not equal to the rapid advances the company experienced in some years past.

Mitsui Chemical to Cut Work Force

Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals, of Japan, plans to reduce its labor force to about 7,200 workers from 8,200 by the end of 1973 and to close three plants by September 1973. The move is designed to overcome the current recession resulting from oversupply of fertilizers and industrial chemicals, officials say. The work force reduction will be implemented through retirement of workers who reach the company's age limit. The firm reduced its labor force by 1,500 last March under an initial cost-cutting program.

GM Recalls More Cadillacs

General Motors is recalling 37,000 more Cadillacs because of possibly defective rear axle shafts. The company says the shafts are a fraction of an inch too long and this could cause pressure on the wheel bearing, leading to a possible loss of rear wheel brakes. The failure would not affect the front wheel brakes and the car could still be stopped, GM says. The company recalled 3,878 Cadillacs last month because of a similar problem.

Fuji to Buy Share in Dow Bank

Fuji Bank Ltd., of Tokyo, will purchase a "substantial minority interest" in Dow Banking Corp. of Zurich, from Dow Chemical Co. Announcing this, Dow said the shares will be transferred as soon as Swiss and Japanese legal requirements for the sale are met. Purchase price was not disclosed.

EEC Unit Says Anti-Inflation Steps Urgent

By David Hawotth

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12 (IHT). — Common Market countries should take drastic and immediate anti-inflation measures, the European Commission's annual economic report said today.

It noted that consumer prices are currently increasing by an average of between 5 and 8 percent, and warned member states not to regard this inflation rate as "normal": Consumer prices ought next year to be maintained at an overall 3.5 percent level.

The report follows attempts here last week by European Economic Community experts, together with those representing the four prospective countries, to outline a series of anti-inflation options as a prelude to the creation of a monetary union.

Neither they nor this document have generalized about the measures to be taken: Each country should choose its own means to reconcile economic growth with stability.

Despite its warnings on inflation, the report forecasts strong growth throughout the EEC next year. It points out that industrial production is growing formidably. In Belgium production has increased by 12 percent during the second half of this year compared with the same period in 1971, and the figures for France and the Netherlands covering the same period are 7.9 percent and 8.8 percent, respectively. In the community as a whole production rose by 4 percent.

The commission also takes an optimistic view about exports and investment, predicting an increase in the Common Market's gross national product in 1973 of 5 percent in contrast to the 3.5 percent during the previous two years.

Nevertheless, it stresses that the expected world trade expansion in the next twelve months will be marked by steep price rises in raw materials, agricultural products and industrial goods.

The commission is also disturbed by rising unemployment in the Common Market and the plight of Europe's underdeveloped regions. Every member country, it says, should stimulate economic growth sufficiently to absorb the jobless who are increasingly victims of structural imbalances in EEC economies. At the same time, Common Market public expenditure must be restricted to an increase of no more than 10 percent next year, with a ceiling of 10.5 percent for France.

It is emphasized that anti-inflation measures must be the main objective of EEC economic policy. The commission is sharply aware that so far member countries' efforts to damp down rising prices have only marginally succeeded, and tougher measures are now needed.

But the document is careful not to commit the commission to suggesting policies for each EEC country to follow. This is in line with commission vice-president Raymond Barre's expressed view at last week's meeting that the community itself cannot be made responsible for inflation—or its cure. The responsibility for both still rests firmly with the member nations.

Plessey Profit Gains 35% In Quarter, 0.7% in Year

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).— —Plessey Co.'s net profit rose 35.3 percent in the final quarter but only 0.7 percent in the year ended June 30, the telecommunications and electronic equipment company reported today.

The final dividend of 5 percent carried the total to an unchanged 10 percent.

Plessey said the quarter's net profit was £4.6 million, up from £3.4 million in the same quarter last year, while profit for the year was £13.9 million, up from £13.8 million the previous year.

Turnover was £78.3 million in the quarter, up from £72.7 million, and £283.5 million on the year, up from £258.1 million.

In another report, Reckitt & Colman Ltd. said net profit in the half year to July 1 rose 13.6 percent, to £5 million from £4.4 million in the 1971 half year.

The food products firm said sales were £98.8 million, up from £94.1 million.

The company declared an interim dividend of 9 percent, up from 8 percent.

Meanwhile Lonrho Ltd. said net profit rose 13.3 percent to £3.4 million for the nine months ended June 30 from £3 million a year earlier. The latest figure did not include an extraordinary income of £870,000.

Turnover was £145.7 million, up from £133.6 million.

Lonrho declared an interim dividend of 7 percent.

Japan Output Off 0.2% in Month, Price Index Up

TOKYO, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).— Japan's mining and manufacturing production index in July, after seasonal adjustment, stood at 247.1 (1965 equals 100), down 0.2 percent from June, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today.

The shipment index was 235.3, down 0.3 percent from June, while the inventory index rose 0.4 percent to 240.1.

Officials attributed the decline in production to poor showings in the transportation, machinery, foodstuff, tobacco and chemical industries. Machinery and electric machinery production recorded gains.

In shipments, foodstuffs were sluggish while steel and electric machinery were fairly good, the ministry said.

Meanwhile, the Bank of Japan said the wholesale price index for August stood at 111.7 (1965 equals 100), up 0.7 percent from July.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Sept. 12, 1972

	Today	Previous
Ster. ($ per £)	2.4480	2.4484
Belg. fr. (A)	43.88-.905	43.88-.89
Belg. fr. (B)	43.50-.92	43.89-.90
Deutsche mark	3.189-.19	3.1890-95
Danish krone	6.9000-30	6.9085-.9015
Escudo	26.81-.83	26.73-.80
Pr. fr. (A)	4.87-.875	4.865-.87
Fr. fr. (B)	5.003-.003	5.002-.00425
Guilder	3.2250-60	3.2247-57
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	581.05-.15	516.0-.05
Peseta	62.459-.462	62.459-.463
Schilling	23.01-.03	23.04-.05
Sw. krona	4.7380-90	4.7295-.7305
Swiss franc	3.7785-.7801	3.7790-.7805
Yen	301.10	310.10

A: Free. B: Commercial.

Auto Makers Say Delay on Prices Unfair

Decision by Price Unit Seen Nixon Policy Test

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP). —Two automobile manufacturers said today a government delay in acting on their price increase requests on 1973 models is unfair and could undermine confidence in President Nixon's wage-price controls.

Executives of Chrysler Corp. and American Motors Corp. asserted at a Price Commission hearing that they should be allowed to recover the costs of complying with new federal safety and emission-control standards.

"We believe that public confidence in the entire price-control program is at stake here," said Lynn Townsend, chairman and chief executive officer of Chrysler.

"Without reasonable uniformity in administrative practices, the price control system can only degenerate to control by selective edict," said Iain M. Anderson, vice-president for finance of American Motors.

Guidlines Followed

Both firms insisted that their price-increase requests meet government guidelines of allowable costs. Mr. Anderson said his company's request for a $75.90 average price increase per car for safety and pollution equipment does not allow for dealer markups.

And Chrysler said that under the rules it would be entitled to a $146.46 price increase per car. The firm is seeking an increase of $91.32 per car.

The commission has suspended the request of Chrysler, American Motors and International Harvester, until after the public hearings, meaning the companies will have to introduce their 1973 models at 1972 prices.

The commission has denied price-increase requests by Ford and General Motors, which plan new requests.

American Motors seeks also a 2.5 percent price increase to reflect other economic costs.

A Department of Transportation undersecretary, James M. Beggs, estimated the cost of the new safety features at $50 to $70. Mr. Beggs said the auto makers could have met the safety requirements more cheaply by designing safety features in the cars rather than adding them on.

Wall St. Price Drift Turns to Rout

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (NYT).— The stock market took a sharp downward lurch today and incurred its biggest daily loss in almost three weeks, as measured by the Dow Jones industrial average, in stepped-up trading.

It was the sixth consecutive setback on the New York Stock Exchange, with declines outpacing advances by about a three-to-one ratio.

The biggest losers were the glamour stocks, blue chips and issues responding to specific news developments.

The Dow Jones industrial average, after grinding steadily downward during most of the session, firmed slightly in the last half-hour of trading and closed down 8.96 at 946.04. At 3 p.m. it was off 10.69. It was the average's biggest daily decline since Aug. 24, when it dropped 11.97.

Turnover on the Big Board expanded to 13.56 million shares from 10.71 million shares yesterday, with most of the increase occurring in the first hour and the final hour of trading.

Brokers continued to attribute the market's downward trend to investors' concern over rising interest rates and the heated Mideast situation. One broker observed that the "market is ignoring the firming economy and there seems to be a buyers' strike."

In the glamour group, which has been under pressure in recent weeks on profit-taking and selling by institutional investors, Burroughs tumbled 5 3/4 to 204 1/8, Honeywell 6 to 141, Brunswick 3 1/8 to 33 3/8, Colgate-Palmolive 2 7/8 to 77 1/2, Coca Cola 2 3/4 to 134 1/2, Texas Instruments 2 1/2 to 181 and Polaroid 2 1/4 to 114 1/4.

Blue-Chip Losers

Among the blue chips, Du Pont lost 2 5/8 to 178 1/2, Eastman Kodak 2 1/4 to 126 7/8, Chrysler 7/8 to 30 1/2, General Motors 5/8 to 75 3/4, International Business Machines 1 1/2 to 395, Schering-Plough, 3 to 119 1/2, General Electric 1 1/8 to 65 3/8 and Union Carbide 1 1/2 to 47.

The market's decline was broad-based with most leading groups showing minus signs.

The largest percentage loser was Melville Shoe, which dropped 3 3/8 to 24 3/8.

Gulton Industries turned in a strong percentage gain on the news that it had a profit of $270,000 in the second quarter compared with a loss of $332,000 in the year-before period. The issue advanced 5/8 to 10.

Among the volume leaders in reverse gear were Eastern Airlines, down 3/4 to 23, Skyline, 1 1/4 to 45 1/4, Curtiss-Wright, 1 7/8 to 50 1/2, and Winnebago Industries, 1/8 to 29 1/4. The latter was the subject of some adverse comment in a published report.

Heavily-traded General Motors dipped 5/8 to 75 3/4, while Chrysler lost 7/8 to 30 1/2. The latter said it is suffering economic injury from the Price Commission's delay in granting the company's request for a price increase on 1973 model automobiles.

International Telephone & Telegraph, which headed the most active list, fell 1 7/8 to 51 5/8 on 238,100 shares.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index declined 0.15 to 26.17, while declines outnumbered advances, 658 to 218. Turnover was 3.09 million shares, up from 2.85 million yesterday.

The government bond market was basically unchanged with some issues up a few 32ds in spots and the Treasury bill market saw yields eased up to 6 basis points on the short end and a few basis points on the long end.

New Put & Call Exchange Seen Luring Small Investor

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (NYT).— Most investors are about as familiar with the put-and-call market as they are with the mating habits of the porcupine.

For the general public, trading puts and calls is an arcane science practiced only by highly sophisticated speculators who talk in a foreign language and sometimes reap big profits on small investments.

But this is probably going to change drastically within a few months when the Chicago Board Options Exchange opens its doors for business as the first continuous exchange market for puts and calls, or options.

The Chicago Board of Trade, a commodities market, has been developing a separate exchange for trading options for about four years now and expects to have it in operation by year-end. At the same time, a number of Wall Street firms have been creating options departments to bring their customers into the new market.

Some people in Wall Street even feel the options exchange may be the vehicle to bring the small investor, increasingly alienated from the general stock market, back into the speculative tent.

Unlike the present put-and-call market, which involves only a relative handful of specialists, the new exchange is being set up to have wide public appeal.

A put or a call is an option to sell or buy a stock at a set price, usually for a period of six months and 10 days. Under today's rules, you put up a portion of a stock's current selling price—usually from 8 to 16 percent—for the option to buy the stock at that price six months later. This is a call.

Much for Little

The person who sells you the call must let you have the stock at that price, even if it has gone up 50 or 100 percent in the meantime. In this way, you can speculate on a big price runup with only a small amount of cash.

A put is comparable to a short sale. By putting up about the same minimal amount of money, you buy the right, or option, to sell a stock at its present price six months later, even if it has gone down substantially.

The attractive aspect of either arrangement is that your loss is limited to the amount of cash you initially put up. If the market goes contrary to your expectations, you merely let your option expire.

The catch is that the stock must move by an amount equal to the percentage you put up in order for you to make any profit. If you were to put up 16 percent of the current price, the stock must go up or down by at least that much in six months for you to break even on your call or your put.

Presumably, your option has a value throughout that period of six months, yet under today's setup there is no way to realize that value because no continuous market is made. The Chicago Exchange will provide that continuity and liquidity.

U.S. Trade Group Sets Europe Trip

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (IHT). —Organizing resistance to protectionist sentiment in the United States will be one of the main aims of a special mission being sent to Europe by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The five-member mission will hold talks on international economic issues with U.S. and European officials and businessmen in six countries.

Trade and monetary questions and the growing controversy over multinational corporations are among the issues to be discussed later this month.

Announcing this today, mission leader and national chamber executive vice-president Arch N. Booth said, "The growing demand in the United States to 'come home' has been heard by our European friends and is not to be taken lightly."

"The 'come home' demand is a myth that must be dispelled," Mr. Booth added. The group will seek to enlist the support of U.S. business leaders in Europe against such protectionist legislation as the Burke-Hartke bill.

Britain's GNP Rises, Wages, Prices Cited

LONDON, Sept. 12 (Reuters).— Britain's gross national product rose to £42.8 billion, or about £865 per head, in 1971, compared with £780 per head in 1970, the Central Statistical Office said today.

The office said the increase mainly reflected higher wages and prices, rather than an increase in the volume of output.

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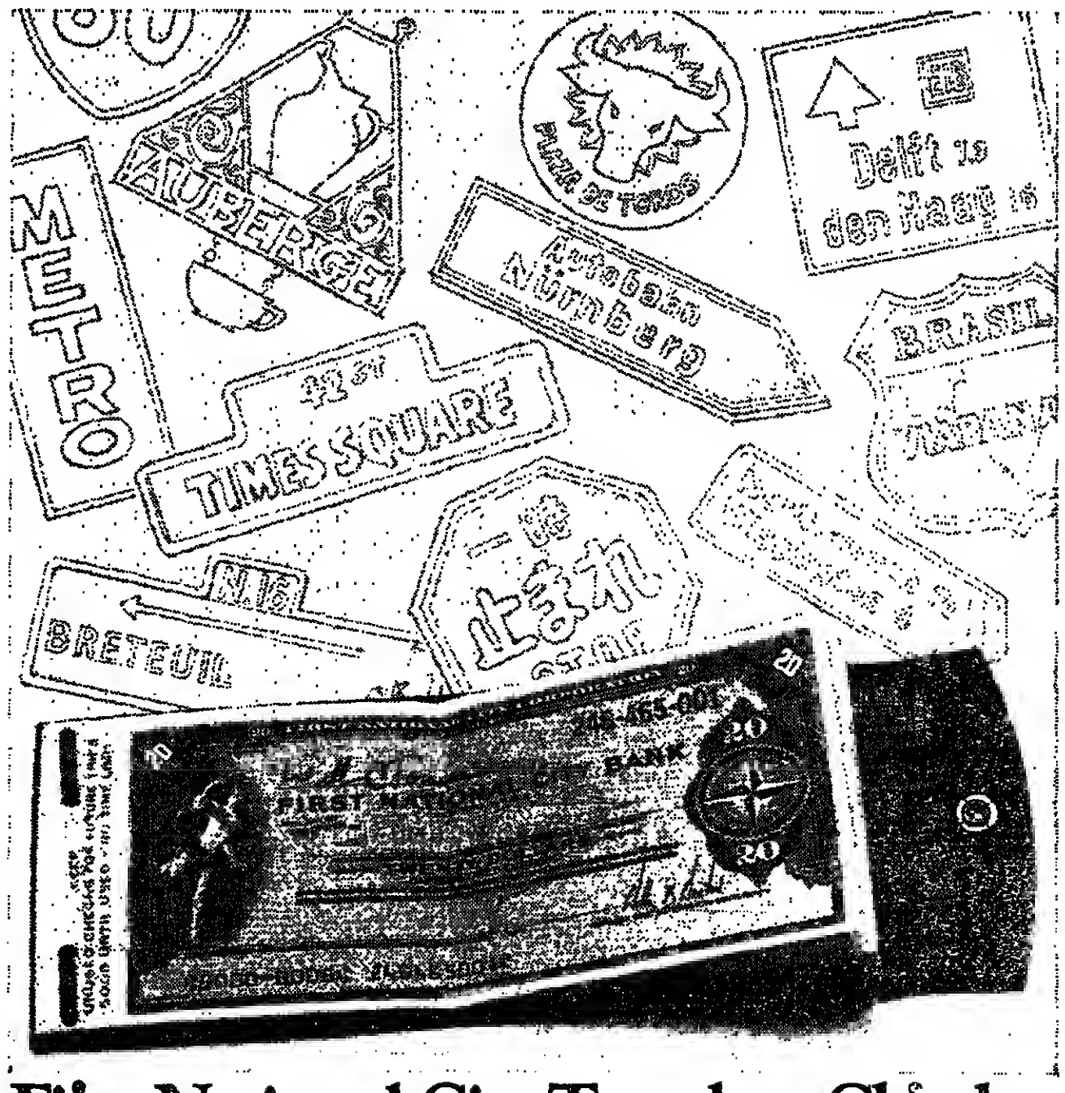

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Lingus 5¾-81	97¼	100¼
Alusuisse 4¾ 76	111	113
Americas 7¾-78.	101¼	102¼
Am Brands 4-81.	102	103¼
Anglo-Am 7½-87.	98	99
Amax 4-78.....	102	103
Amax 8¼-86.....	104	105
ASEA 8½-85.....	102¼	103¼
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76.	101	102
B.N.P. 8¼-77.....	103¼	104¼
Barclays 7¾-78.	102¼	103¼
Barclays 8¼-86.	104¼	105¼
Beecham 8¼-86.	102	103¼
Bendix 8-79.....	100¼	101¼
BICC 7¾-87.....	98¼	99¼
Borg Warn 8-79..	101½	102½
Borregaard 8¼-86	102	103
Cabel 9'-80.....	106¾	107¾
CN PTT 8-86. ...	102¾	103¾
Carlsberg 8¼-86.	104¼	105¼
C. Lafarge 8¼-86.	103¾	104¾
CFE 8-87.....	96¼	97¼
Com Union 7¾-78	102¼	102¾
Com Union 8½-86	103	104
Cont Oil 7-80.....	97½	98½
Conrad 8-86.....	102¼	103¼
Con' Tel 8¼-86..	102½	103½
Copen City 8-84...	102¼	104¼
Copen City 9-85...	107½	108½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	97¼	98¼
Copen Tel 8½-86.	103	104
Corning 8¼-86...	104¼	105¼
Courtaulds 9-82..	104	105
Denmark 9-82....	106½	107½
Denmark 7½-90...	98½	99½
Daw Cor 8½-86...	104¼	105¼
Dupont 7½-78.....	101¼	102¼
E.D.F. 7¾-78.....	103¼	104¼
E.D.F. 8½-86.....	103½	104½
E.I.B. 7½-84.....	101½	103
E.I.B. 8½-86.....	106¼	107¼
E.I.B. 7½-90.....	101½	102½
Esso 5½-76.....	101	102
Esso 8-86.....	102¾	103¾
Escom 8½-86.....	101½	102½
FinMigBk 8½-86.	100¼	101¼
Ford 8-81.....	103¼	104¼
Gen Mills 8-86 ...	102	103
Gen Mot 8¼-76...	103¼	104¼
Gen Mot 8¼-86...	107½	108½
Grampas 8½-89..	102	103
Grolier 8¾-86....	102¼	103¼
GTE 8¼-86.....	103¼	104¼
Haas 8-78.....	102½	103½
Haas 8¼-86.....	103¼	106¼
Hambros 9½-85..	109	110
Harn. Jersey 9-86	103	104
Heineken 9¼-86...	101	102
Hill Samuel 8 5-85	102¼	103¼
Ice and 8-87	97¼	98¼
I.C.I. 7½-82	96¼	97¼
Ire and 8¼-89....	98	99
I.S.E. 8¼-85.....	103	104½
I.S.E. 7-85.....	106	107
Kimberley 8½-85	104¼	105¼
Lyons 8¼-86.....	104¼	105
MassFerg 9-82...	104¼	105¼
MetroEst 8¼-86.	103	104
Monsanto 8¼-85.	135	136
Montedo 9¼-85..	106	107
Montreal 9-85....	107	108
Mount Isa 8¼-86.	102¾	103¾
Newfoundld 8 -86	106½	107½
Nickel 9-86.....	106	107
NorgKomBk 7½-8	97¼	98¼
Ontario 8¼-85....	103¼	104¼
Opto 8 -86.....	102¼	103¼
OwensCorn 9-86..	107¼	108¼
Ot' Elec 8¼-85...	105¼	106¼
Pakema 8¼-86....	101	102
Petronor 8¼-86...	101¼	102¼
Ph Mor 9-79.....	101¼	103¼
Ph Mor 8½-86....	105	106
Plessey 8½-86....	102¼	103¼
Quebec Hyd 8½-86	103¼	104¼
Queensld 8½-86.	103	104
Ralston 7½-87...	97¾	98¾
R? 8½-86.....	104¼	105¼
Richardson 9¼-83	105¼	106¼
Sandvik 9-86.....	104	105
Scott 8¼-86.....	105	106½
Shell 8-86.....	103	104
Shell 7½-87.....	99	100¼
ShAfrica 8-87....	99	100
Sybron 8-87.....	101	102
Transamar 8½-86	103	104
Transocean 8-84.	102	103
Transocean 8-86.	102¼	103½
Transocean 7½-87	98½	99½
T.R.W. 8¼-86....	104¼	105¼
Union Oil 7½-79..	98¼	99¼
Union Oil 7½-87..	98¼	99¼

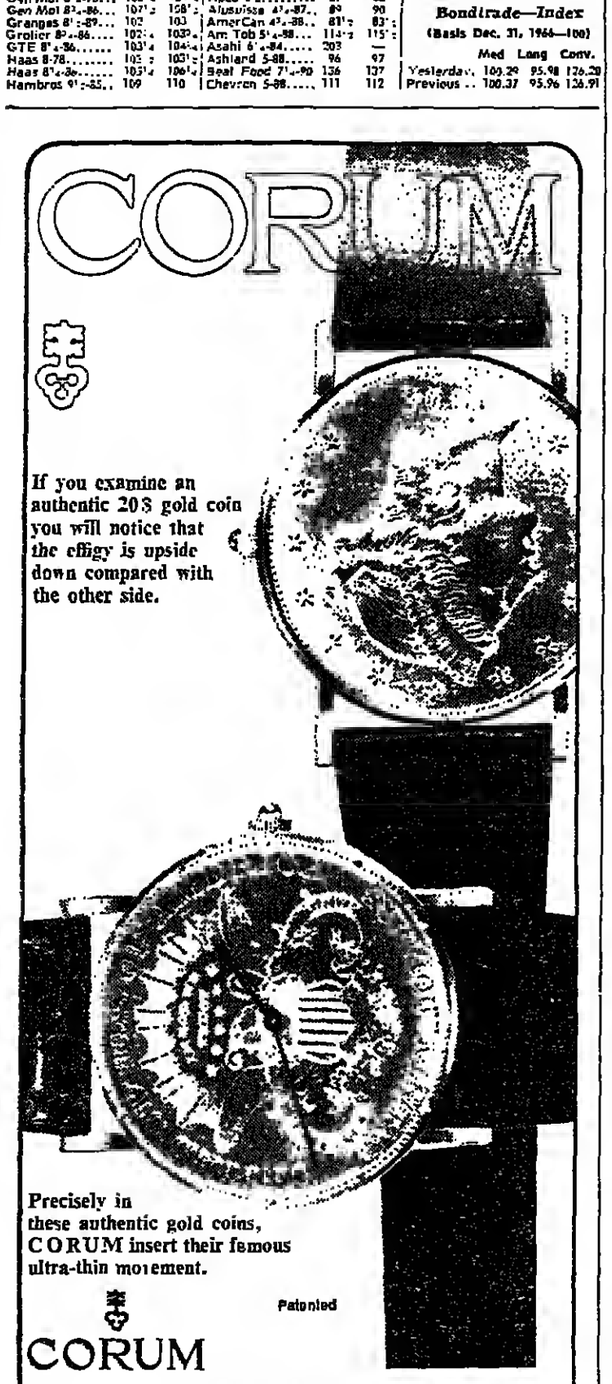
Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4¾-88.	82½	83½
Amoco 5½-84.....	100¼	109¼
Asco 6-89.....	87	88
Alusuisse 4¾-87..	89	90
AmerGas 4¾-88..	81½	83½
Am Tob 5¼-88...	114½	115½
Asahi 6¼-84.....	203	—
Ashland 5-88.....	96	97
Beal Food 7½-90	136	137
Chevron 5-88.....	111	112
Chesebr 4¼-84...	142½	143½
Chrysler 4½-88...	74½	75½
Chrysler 5-83.....	79½	80½
Cent Tel 5½-88...	102	103
Cummins 6¼-86.	108	109
DaiNip 7½-86....	173	—
EquityP 5¼-89...	85½	86½
EastKodak 4½-88	133½	134½
Fed.Dept 4½-85..	116	117
Firestone 5-88....	99¼	100¼
Ford 5-83.....	103¼	104¼
Ford 6-85.....	114½	115½
GenElec 4¼-85..	107½	108½
GenFoods 4¼-87.	87½	88½
Gillette 4½-82....	94½	95½
Hitachi 6¼-84....	118½	120½
Holiday Inns 6-85.	121	123
Honeywell 5-83..	140	142
Honeywell 6-86...	122	123
I.S.E. 5-88.....	105	107
I.S.E. 6¼-89.....	105½	106½
J. Logan 4¼-83..	105	106
K Mode 5-89.....	77	78
Komatsu 6¼-84...	128½	130½
Kubota 6½-84....	185	—
Leasco 5-88.....	74½	75½
Leasco Int 5-89...	74¼	75¼
LTV 5-88.....	50½	51½
MarMidland 5-88.	100½	101½
Michelin 6-85....	139	140
Milas 4¾-93.....	109¼	110¼
Mitsubishi 7-85...	139	140
Motorola 4½-83...	143	144
Murphy Oil 5-89...	101½	102½
Nabisco 5¼-88...	110¼	111¼
Owen Ill 5-77.....	94	95
PanAm 5¼-93.....	76½	77½
Penney J.C. 6-89	145	141
Pepsico 4½-81....	130	182
Phil Lamp 4¾-83.	108	109
P.C.L. 5-88.....	95½	96½
Revlon 4¾-83.....	174	115
ReynoldsM 5-88...	73½	74½
Searle 4¾-88.....	180½	182½
Texaco 4½-88.....	94¼	95¼
Toshiba 6½-85...	115	117
20th Cent 5-87....	66½	67½
UnionCarb 4¾-82.	101½	102½
WardFoods 5¼-88	72	73
WarnL.m 4½-88.	159	161

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med	Lang	Conv.
Yesterday	100.29	95.98	126.28
Week ago	100.37	95.96	126.91
Previous ..	100.37	95.96	126.91



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New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
28	24	AbbLb 1.16	58	28½	28½	27	27¾	—⅞
43½	41½	ACF Ind 2.40	61	49⅞	50	49¾	49⅞	—⅛
19½	12½	AcmeCley .80	2	16½	16½	16½	16½	
47	29½	Acme Mkt .92	31	30⅞	30⅞	30½	30½	—⅛
15½	12½	AdmSt 1.05e	10	13	13	12½	13	
13½	8	Ad Mills .20	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	
49	33½	Addresso .60	128	40	40⅞	39½	40½	—⅛
27	14	Admiral	72	14⅞	14½	14	14	—⅛
67⅞	54½	AelnaLife 1.68	56	61½	62½	61½	62½	+⅞
53	47½	AetnaLi pf 2	4	50½	50½	50	50½	—⅛
17	7⅞	Aguirre Co	2	11½	11½	11½	11½	—⅛
22⅞	6½	Aileen Inc	325	8⅞	8⅞	8	8½	—⅛
74½	51½	Air Prod .20b	89	68½	68⅞	67½	67⅞	—1⅛
21½	17	Airco .80e	32	19½	19½	19	19	—⅛
5½	3⅞	AJ Industries	6	4	4	4	4	+⅛
35½	23½	Alcoa 1a	49	30⅞	30⅞	30⅛	30½	+⅛
18	15	Ala Gas 1.10	13	15½	15½	15½	15½	
107⅞	102	AlaP pf6.28	z1350	106	106	106	106	
53½	19½	Alaska Inlers	296	37½	38	37	37½	+⅛
28⅞	20½	AlberloC .22	29	24½	24½	24½	24½	—⅛
8	4⅞	Caesars World	54	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½	—⅛
9½	6½	Cal Finanl	10	7½	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
13½	8¼	Callahn Mng	9	11	11½	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
45½	21	CampRLk .45	38	37⅞	37½	36½	36½	—⅛
31½	25½	Camp Sp 1.10	166	26⅞	26½	26½	26½	
9½	6⅞	Cdn Brew .40	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
17½	14½	CdnPac .66e	38	16⅞	16½	16½	16½	—⅛
18½	13½	CanalR 1.10	3	13½	13½	13½	13½	+
64½	48	Cap C Bdctg	157	55	55	54½	54½	—⅛
23½	22½	CapitHold .22	125	27½	27½	27½	27½	—⅛
15	58	Carbrun 1.60	11	71½	71½	70½	70½	—1⅛
25	10⅞	Carlisle .62	8	21½	21½	21½	21½	—1½
21	13½	Caro First .36	14	14½	14½	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
28½	24	Carr PLJ 1.46	31	26⅞	21½	26⅞	21	+⅛
25½	18	Carp Tec .80	79	24	24½	23⅞	24½	+⅛
31	23½	CarrierCp .42	113	23½	23½	22½	22½	—⅞
17½	15½	CarrGl 1.25a	7	15½	15½	15½	15½	—⅛
29½	17½	CartWal .60a	28	26½	27½	26½	26½	+⅛
20½	16½	CaseLK .60	55	11½	17½	17½	17½	
67½	46½	CaterTr 1.40	453	65½	66	65	65	—⅞
10	6½	Cavngh Com	427	6½	7	6⅞	6½	—1⅛
7½	4⅞	CC ICorp	183	6½	7½	6½	7½	+⅛
22⅞	16	CCI Cp pf	13	21	21½	20½	21	+½
37	24½	CecoCorp .94	4	25½	25½	25½	25½	
73	37⅞	CelaneseCp 2	173	42½	43½	42½	42½	—⅛
63½	55½	Celan prA4.50	2	58½	58½	58½	58½	
30	27½	Cencorsl .20	30	26½	26⅞	26½	26½	—1½
38½	22½	Centex Corp	49	26⅞	26½	25½	25½	—⅛
24½	21½	CenHud 1.52	7	23½	23½	23½	23½	—⅛
26½	22½	CentIlL1 1.56	11	22½	22½	22½	22½	—⅞
20½	16½	CentIPS 1.20	34	16½	17	16½	16½	
25½	19½	CentLaE 1.04	45	22½	22½	22½	22½	—⅛
18½	16½	CenMPw 1.20	56	16½	16½	16½	16½	
49⅞	39½	CenSoWt 2.08	81	42½	43½	42½	42½	—1⅛
30½	22½	Cent Soya 1	7	21½	23½	23½	23½	
21½	16½	CenTelUt .54	130	20	20	19½	19½	—⅛
17½	13½	Cerro Cp .40	144	13½	14	13½	14	+⅛
26⅞	13½	CertTeed .43	76	19½	20½	19½	20	+½
59½	28½	CerTed pf.90	1	29	29	29	29	+½
36½	25	CessnaAir .70	55	33⅞	33½	31½	32½	—1⅛
4½	2½	Chadbrn Inc	108	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2½	
30½	20½	Champlnt .84	x106	22½	23⅞	22½	22½	—⅛
31½	22	Chmt pfl.20	x21	24	24	23½	23½	
53	42½	ChambS 1.12	16	52½	52½	50⅞	50⅞	—1½
36½	29	Charter NY 2	69	31½	32½	31½	32	
13	12	ChaseFd .56e	50	12½	12½	12	12	
65½	51	ChaseManh 2	236	64½	64½	64	64½	—⅛
57½	46½	ChaseT 2.20e	38	55½	55½	54½	54½	—⅛
24½	20	Checker Mot	1	18½	18½	18½	18½	—⅛
18½	12½	Chelsea .24	15	13½	13½	13½	13½	—⅛
26½	21	Chemetron .40	98	22	22½	22	22	—⅛
59½	47½	ChemNY 2.38	73	53½	53½	52½	52½	—1
36½	30½	ChesPa 1.68	2	33	33	32½	32½	—⅛
59½	43½	ChesO 2.25e	50	45½	45½	45½	45½	+⅛
84½	56½	Chesbgh 1.96	42	79½	80	78½	78½	—⅛
11½	9½	Chi East Ill	2	9½	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
14	7½	ChiMilw Cp	61	9½	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
26½	17½	Chi Milw pl	2	17½	17½	17½	17½	
58½	40½	ChiPneuT 2	50	43½	43½	43	43	—⅛
29	18	ChRIP Cl UP	2	23	23	23	23	+⅛
25½	18	ChRI cl NW	8	22½	22½	22½	22½	—⅛
41½	29½	ChocFull .40r	17	7½	7½	7½	7½	
8½	5½	Chris Craft	34	5½	5½	5½	5½	+½
18½	11½	ChrisCH cvpl	8	13½	13½	12½	13½	+⅛
12½	6	ChrCll prpl	1	10	10	10	10	
22½	17½	Chrgmall .60	27	18½	18½	18½	18½	—⅛
85	82	Chromi pl 5	2	85	85	83½	83½	—2
26½	28	Chrysler .5	388	31½	31½	30⅞	30⅞	—⅞
18½	13½	Chrysler vtr	66	13½	13½	13½	13½	—⅛
25½	21	Cl Mip 1.88e	44	22½	22½	22½	22½	—⅛
23½	19½	CinnBell 1.30	1	20½	20½	20½	20½	—⅛
25½	21½	Cinn GE 1.56	55	23½	23½	23½	23½	—⅛
70½	65½	CinG pf4.75	250	67	67	67	67	+1⅛
61½	54½	CinGE pl 4	260	55½	55½	55½	55½	+⅛
44½	31½	CinMilac 1.40	43	36½	37½	36½	37½	+1⅛
53½	42½	CIT Finl 2	69	50½	50½	50½	50½	—⅛
34½	24½	CitiesServ 2.20	112	30½	30½	30½	30½	+⅛
24½	20	CitizNSR 2.36e	82	32½	33½	32½	33½	+⅛
22½	14½	City Invst .52	182	15½	15½	15½	15½	—⅛
13½	4½	City Inv wi	113	4½	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
35½	29½	CityInv pf 82	72	30½	33	32½	32½	—⅛
13½	5	City Strs	5	5½	5½	5½	5½	—⅛
60½	49½	Clark Eq 1.50	30	55½	55½	55½	55½	—⅛
25½	12½	Clark Oil .40	23	18½	18½	18½	18½	—⅛
67½	55	Clev Cliff 1.30	2	60½	60½	60	60	—⅛
38½	31½	CleveElIll 2.28	60	32½	32½	32½	32½	—⅛
100½	100½	CleveElIll pf7.25	106	100½	100½	100½	100½	+⅛
100½	99½	CleveElIl pf7.40	2260	100½	100½	99½	99½	—⅛
89	57½	Cleveox Co 1	99	86½	86	85½	85½	—⅛
23½	16½	CluettPea .9	41	20	20½	19½	19½	—½
18	15	CluettP pf 1	2	15½	15½	15½	15½	
27	16	CNA Fin .54	45	19½	19½	19½	19½	—½
34½	24½	CNA pl A1.10	91	26	26	25½	25½	
53½	38½	Coast St Gas	72	44½	44½	43½	43½	—⅛
57½	42	CstSGs pfl.19	1	46½	46½	46½	46½	—½
147	112½	CocaCol 1.64	152	137	137	133½	136½	—2½
33½	25½	CocaBilg .34	44	28	28	26½	27½	—1
30½	23½	Colgat Palm	7	29	29	28½	29	—⅛
35	27	Coleco Ind	22	29½	29½	29½	29½	—⅞
87½	57½	Colg Pal 1.45	309	80	80	77	77½	—2⅞
32½	16½	CollinsAik .56	11	17½	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
19½	13½	Collins Rad	19	14½	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
54	50	ColnPenn .15	x184	53½	53½	50	50½	
33½	20½	ColonStr 1	10	21½	21½	20½	20½	—⅛
27½	22½	ColoIntst 1.60	5	25½	26½	25½	25½	+⅛
25½	15½	Coll Ind .60	11	19½	19½	18½	19½	—⅛
23	19½	Coll In pf1.60	3	21	21½	21	21½	
65	45½	CBS 1.40b	135	57½	57½	56½	56½	—1½
35½	27½	ColuGas 1.82	(47	29	29	28½	28½	—⅛
14½	9½	Colum Pict	30	10½	10½	10	10	—⅛
32½	25½	ColSOoh 1.84	83	27½	27½	27	27	—⅛
73½	57½	CmbEn 1.45	200	62½	62½	62½	62½	—⅛
22½	19	ComISolv .40	14	19½	19½	19	19	—½
42½	32	ComwEd 2.20	86	34½	34½	34½	34½	—1
14½	10½	ComEd A wi	28	11½	11½	11½	11½	—⅛
12½	10½	ComEd B wi	9	11½	11½	11½	11½	
28½	26½	ComwEd pl 2	(4	27½	27½	27½	27½	
27½	25	ComE pf1.90	9	26	26	25	26	+⅛
25½	21½	ComE pf1.42	12	22½	22½	22½	22½	—⅛
18½	10½	CmwlOil .641	76	11½	11½	11½	11½	
31½	21½	ComD pf1.72	12	25½	26	25½	26	+⅛
10½	5½	Comsat .60	292	5½	5½	5½	5½	—⅛
28½	13½	Comptr Soft	82	14	14½	14	14½	+⅛
73½	52	Comsat .55	60	56	56½	56	56½	+⅛
25½	21	Cone Mills 1	8	22½	22½	22½	22½	—⅛
31½	22½	CannMl 1.89e	17	28½	28½	28½	28½	+⅛
39½	25½	Conrac .60	46	26½	26½	25½	26	—⅛
27½	24	Con Edis 1.80	134	24½	24½	24½	24½	—⅛
71½	65	Con Edis pl 5	1	66	66	66	66	+⅛
48	33½	Con Fds 1.25	62	40	40½	40	40	—⅛
121	90½	Con Fd pf4.50	1	101	101	101	101	
28½	22	Con Frght .52	13	25½	25½	25½	25½	—⅞
12½	8	Con Leasing	137	9½	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
31½	26½	ConNatG 1.75	34	28½	28½	28½	28½	+⅛
33	27½	Cons Power 2	192	27½	27½	27½	27½	+⅛
101	99½	ConPw pf7.22						
			z1000	99½	99½	99½	99½	—⅛
60	60	ConPw pf4.50	z240	60	60	60	60	
28½	19	Cont Air Lin	350	19	19	18½	18½	—⅞
32½	27	Cont Can .60	184	32	32½	31½	31½	—⅛
8½	4½	Cont Copp	17	5½	5½	5½	5½	—½
15	12	ContCo pf1.25	229	17	13	13	13	
38	31	Cont Corp 2	114	37½	40½	39½	39½	—1½
53½	45½	Cl Cp pfA2.50	8	47½	48	47½	47½	
34½	19	ContIllR 2.29e	48	21½	22½	21½	22½	+⅞
24½	11	ContInv .291	34	13½	13½	13½	13½	—⅛
15½	10½	ContMtg 1.60e	166	13½	14	13½	14	+⅛
34½	25½	Cont Oil 1.50	546	33½	34	33½	33½	—⅛
16½	13½	Con Sil .40	7	15½	15½	14½	14½	—⅛
23½	19½	Cont Tel .82	194	22½	23	22½	22½	—⅛
79½	45½	Control Data	420	70	72½	68	68½	—1½
60	55	CnData pf4.50	4110	55	55	55	55	
35½	29½	Conwood 1.90	6	29½	29½	29½	29½	
23½	13½	Coo Unit .50	34	15½	15½	15	15	—⅛
28	18½	Cooper In .80	35	28	28	27½	27½	—⅛
36½	25½	CooperL 4.731	115	30½	30⅞	29½	29½	—1
18½	13½	CooprTR .72e	23	17	17½	17½	17½	+⅞
21½	18½	CoorT pf1.25	2	18½	18½	18½	18½	
47½	36½	Copeland .60	60	46½	46½	46½	46½	—½
30½	16½	Copp Rmpc	26	20½	20½	20½	20½	—⅛
28½	18½	CaneSil 1.20	116	27½	27½	25½	26½	—⅞
270½	183	CorGrW 2.50a	x13	238	240	238	238	—⅞
25½	22	Cousins 1.91e	28	25½	25⅝	25	25½	+⅛
13½	9½	Cooks Com	68	11½	11½	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
51	36½	Cav Bdcst .30	8	45½	45½	45½	45½	
36½	29½	CPC Intl 1.70	124	31½	31½	31	31½	+⅛
24½	16	Crane Co .80	9	18½	18½	18½	18½	—⅛
29½	22½	CrodFin .76	2	25½	25½	25½	25½	—½
28½	9½	Crocktnl 1.68	12	24½	24½	24½	24½	—⅛
25½	18½	CromnK .90	9	22½	22½	22½	22½	
20½	17½	CrowsHnd .52	16	24½	24½	24½	24½	—⅛
13½	9½	CrowCoil .521	129	11½	11½	11½	11½	—⅛
25½	20½	Crown pfl.25	1	22½	20½	20½	20½	—½
26½	18½	Crown Cork	184	25	25½	25	25½	+⅛
34½	25½	CrownZell 1.20	35	26	26½	26½	25½	—⅛
63½	58½	CrnZ pfd.27	z50	62½	62½	62½	62½	
43	28½	CTS Corp .44	16	41½	41½	41	41½	—⅛
23½	14½	Culligan .68	20	17½	17½	17½	17½	—⅛
49½	37½	CummEn .88	19	54½	54½	53½	53½	—1
16½	9½	Cunn Drug	12	9½	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
59½	13½	CurtissWri	1400	52½	52½	48½	52½	—1⅞
73	17½	CurtissWr A	3	64½	65½	61½	61½	—5
54½	35	Cutler H 1.28	61	50½	50½	49½	49½	—⅛
27	17½	Cyclops .le	1	18½	18½	18½	18½	—⅛
37½	29½	Cyprus Min 1	9	31	31½	31	31	+⅛

D

70½	48	Damon Corp	25	66½	66½	65½	66	—⅛
10½	8½	Dan River	26	8½	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
47½	29½	Dana Co 1.20	51	38½	39	38½	39	+⅞
57½	46½	Darl Ind .30b	216	49½	49½	49½	49½	
60½	49	Dart Ind pl 2	36	50½	50½	50	50½	+⅛
22½	15½	DaycoCp 1.14	12	17½	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
82	65½	Dayco pl4.25	z150	65½	65½	64	64	—2½
25½	16½	Delta .24	28	17½	16½	16½	16½	—½
37½	27½	DaytnHud .54	18	27½	27½	27½	27½	6
26½	21½	DaytnPL 1.66	50	22½	22½	22½	22½	+⅛
31½	15½	DeanWtr .20e	82	15½	16½	15½	16½	+½
78½	50½	Deere 2.68a	319	77½	77½	73½	74½	—3½
39½	30½	Deere Co wi	42	39½	39½	37½	37½	—1½
19½	15½	DelmarP 1.12	55	16½	16½	16½	16½	+⅛
27½	19½	Del Mnte 1.10	38	20½	20½	20½	20½	
61½	46½	Delta Air .50	765	51	51	49½	50½	—1⅛
17½	7½	Deltec Int	30	9	9	8½	8½	—½
42½	21½	Deluxe Corp	64	24	24	23½	23½	—⅞
43½	29½	DennMfg .68	31	32½	32½	31½	30½	—⅞
31	23	DennMfg pf 1	18	24½	24½	24½	24½	—⅛
12½	10½	DennyRsl .04	170	12½	12½	12½	12½	—⅛
52½	33½	DentsplyInt 1	6	42½	42½	42½	42½	—⅛

New York Stock Exchange Trading

...ued from preceding page.)

—1972— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
40¼	28	Roper Cp 1	3	30¾	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	28¼	Rorer Am .74	15	30½	30¾	30½	30½	— ⅜
40¼	26	RoyCCola .56	34	38⅛	38½	38	38	— ½
41	34⅝	Royl D 2.20e	93	38½	38½	38⅛	38⅛	
		Ryl D fn2.20e	1	38½	38½	38½	38½	
16½	11	Royal Ind	48	11	11	10½	10⅝	— ½
15	6⅝	RTE Corp	6	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
91	60¼	Rubbrmd .60	46	85	85	84	84	—2
10⅝	5½	Rucker Co	31	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
23⅝	15⅛	Russ Tog .70	183	17½	17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅛
44⅝	33¼	Ryder Sy .36	596	36	36⅞	35⅝	36⅞	+ ½

S

—1972— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
18½	7¼	Safegrd Ind	49	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ½
42⅝	34	Safeway 1.35	247	38	38	36⅝	37	—1¼
33⅛	23⅛	SJuanM 1.50	21	26⅝	25½	26⅛	26½	
17⅞	15⅛	StJos LP 1.10	15	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅝
53⅝	43⅝	St. SaF 2.50	0	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅞
46½	36½	StRegisP 1.60	346	37¼	38	37½	37½	+ ⅛
23¼	15½	SalantCp .30b	26	17	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
27⅞	14⅝	SanDGas 1.08	27	18½	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
23⅝	13	Sanders Asso	22	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14½	— ½
23⅛	13⅝	Sangamo .43	49	18⅝	18⅞	18¼	18½	— ½
34⅝	24¼	SJuanR 3.371	258	24⅞	24⅞	22½	23⅛	— ⅞
36½	28⅛	Sa Fe Ind 1.00	55	31	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ½
10⅛	8⅝	SFe Ind pf.50	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
48	36⅝	SanFeInl .30	86	44⅞	45	43¾	43⅞	— ⅞
18½	15	SavanhE 1.12	18	15⅞	15¾	15½	15½	+ ⅛
19⅛	10½	SavA Stop .24	199	10⅞	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
29	13½	SavinB Mch	56	16½	17⅞	16⅝	16½	— ⅛
25¾	11	Saxon Ind	158	13½	13⅞	13⅝	13½	— ⅝
21⅝	11⅛	Schaefer Cp	19	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
135	82⅝	ScherPlg .84	173	122	122	119½	119½	—3
58¾	43⅛	SchlitzBr .54	127	55¼	55⅝	55	55½	— ½
239	145	Schlmbr 1.50	45	216	216	212	213½	—2
22⅞	14⅛	SCM Corp	75	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	9½	SCOA Ind .60	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	22⅝	ScotLFds .58	11	24	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
4 5/16	2⅝	Scott Fetz .84	54	41⅞	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛	— ½
17⅞	12⅞	Scott For .00	12	13	13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	13⅛	Scott Pap .50	273	13¼	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
33½	24⅛	Scovill Mf .15	15	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
80½	60	Scovill pf2.50	2	65	65	64½	64½	—1½
7⅞	4⅝	Scud Dec Wst	76	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
9⅛	6⅛	Scuddr pf.55e	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
70⅛	52	SbCL In 2.20	573	54	54	53	53½	—1¼
6	1⅛	SbWAir .751	41	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅛	Seagrave .44f	31	17⅞	18	17⅛	17⅞	— ½
46⅝	36⅝	Sealed Po .72	29	42⅞	42⅞	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅞
104⅝	72¼	Searl GD 1.20	207	101⅝	102	101⅝	102	— ⅛
119⅝	97⅝	Sears R 1.40a	1173	104¼	107⅛	105½	107⅛	+ ⅞
11	7	Seatrain Line	133	12⅝	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
59⅝	43⅝	Sedco Inc .08	3	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅝
35⅛	26	Servmst .50b	87	27½	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¼
16	9⅝	Shakspre .24	31	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
31½	19⅞	Shapell .10	74	20	20¼	19⅞	20	
51	42	Shell Oil 2.40	91	49½	49½	49	49½	— ½
37	29¼	ShellT Pipe	7	32½	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ½
25⅛	22⅛	ShellerGl .55	107	22½	22½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅞
34⅝	20¼	ShellGl pf1.40	0	26¼	26¼	25⅛	25⅛	—1½
49⅝	23½	ShellGl pf1.35	4	34	34	33¼	33¼	—1¼
57½	45⅛	Sherw Wo 2	15	54⅞	55	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅝
12⅝	8⅝	SiegelH .10e	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
18½	14	SierraPac .06	10	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	18	Signal Co .60	21	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
55	46½	Signal Pet .50	2	46½	46½	46	46	—1
23⅝	18⅛	Signal pf 1	3	20	20	20	20	— ½
70	52½	Signode 1.14	5	69½	69½	69½	69½	— ½
7⅞	4⅞	Simm Prec	21	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
41⅝	72¼	Simmon .80a	42	27½	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅞
54¼	41	SimpPat .30	75	43	43½	42¼	43⅛	
93¼	77¼	SingerCo 2.40	109	79½	79½	78⅛	78⅛	— ⅞
127⅛	100	Singer pf3.50	1	103	103	103	103	—1¼
31⅝	23¼	Skaggs .40	x51	31	31½	31	31½	+ ½
54½	45	Skelly Oil 1	13	50½	50½	49½	49½	—1¼
41½	22½	Skil Corp .90	31	39⅞	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ½
74	45⅝	Skyline .24	1399	45½	46½	44	45½	—1¼
30⅞	20⅝	Smith AO .74	3	21⅝	21½	21⅝	21½	— ⅛
40⅝	24⅝	Smith Intl .40	10	40⅛	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	
66½	52½	Smith KF 2	133	60⅝	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝	—1½
31½	25⅛	Smucker .76	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ½
22⅝	13⅝	Sola Bas .50	10	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅝
11⅝	5⅞	Sonesta	26	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
48⅛	21	Sony Cp .08e	926	43⅝	44	42⅝	43⅛	— ⅞
		Sony fn.08e	24	39½	39⅞	39½	39⅞	
30⅝	25⅛	SooLine .62b	22	30⅛	30⅝	30	30	—1¼
22½	15⅝	SOS Cons .50	5	18	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
26	20¼	SCorEG 1.38	22	22	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅞
25¾	22	SoJerInd 1.52	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Southdwn Inc	19	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
41⅛	36½	Sodem pfl.50	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅝
35⅝	34	SpecialBk .73	5	35⅛	35⅛	35	35⅛	
20	15	SpecialPd 1.28	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	23	SoCalEd 1.56	165	26½	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
22⅞	18½	South Co 1.30	1163	19½	19⅝	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
37⅞	23⅛	SouInGE 1.88	8	37¼	37¼	36¾	36¾	— ⅞
56½	41⅛	SouHGas 1.50	64	53¼	54	53½	53½	
38¼	36⅝	SoNEnT 2.60	12	38⅛	38⅛	38	38	— ¼
52	42⅝	SouPac 2.25	126	45¼	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	
53⅝	44	South Ry 4.60	13	53⅝	53⅝	52¼	52¼	— ⅞
7	4⅝	Sou Rr pf.50	15	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
29	24⅝	SouUGas 1.20	8	27½	27½	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
35⅝	31⅞	SouthIdCp .24	62	31½	31⅝	31½	31½	— ⅛
16⅝	11	Swst Algm	2	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	12⅝	SwstFor Ind	24	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
13½	11	SwstPSv .78	21	12	12⅛	11⅞	12	
9½	8⅛	Sparton .36	16	8⅝	8⅝	8	8⅛	
52	24½	Sperry Rand	15	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
75½	42	Sperry H pf 3	1	48½	48½	48⅛	48½	
48	29⅝	SperryR .600	296	42½	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅝
14⅛	8⅝	Sprague El	42	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅝	SpringsMl .60	7	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
43⅛	28⅞	SquareD 1	75	35¼	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
109⅞	80½	Squibb 1.50	91	99⅞	100⅛	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅞
32⅛	26¼	StaleyMl 1.40	37	30⅛	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	— ⅛
53¼	44⅛	StBrands 1.66	21	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ⅛
54⅞	39½	StBrPaint .22	69	46¼	46⅞	46½	46½	— ⅝
21¼	16	Std Iml .32	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Std Kollsman	12	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
69⅞	54	StOilCal 2.90	211	65⅛	66	65⅛	65⅝	— ⅝
77⅝	69⅞	StOilInd 2.37	226	74⅝	74⅝	74	74⅛	— ⅛
81⅝	68	StOilNJ 3.900	562	79⅝	79⅝	78⅞	79	— ⅛
86⅝	60	StOilOh 2.70	41	78⅝	77⅝	76⅝	77	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅞	StPacific .50	9	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
12⅞	10½	StPrudent .64	20	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	33	StanStks .84b	2	45⅛	45⅛	45	45	
21½	13⅝	Stanray .20	17	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
22⅝	14⅞	Starrett .80a	x6	21½	21½	21	21	+ ½
44⅝	35½	Stauf Ch 1.80	30	36⅝	36⅝	36	36⅛	— ½
16⅞	10	Sterch Br .48	11	10⅛	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
38½	23⅝	SterlDrug .55	101	33⅝	33⅝	32⅞	32⅞	— ½
31¼	23	Stevens J 1.50	11	26⅞	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
40¼	34½	StewWar 1.85	6	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
21⅝	16⅝	Stokr VanC	2	18⅝	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
19⅛	12⅞	Stoke VC pf 1	2500	14⅛	14⅛	13¼	13⅞	— ⅝
48⅛	36	Stone W 1.90	18	38⅞	38⅞	38½	38½	— ½
46⅝	31	StorerBrd .50	87	43¼	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	—1⅞
22	16	StrideRlle .62	22	19½	19⅝	19⅛	19½	
51⅝	37⅞	StudWor 1.20	159	51	51	50¼	50⅞	+ ⅛

—1972— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
39⅝	25	Newmnt 1	403	641	13¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ¼
*5	9/64	Newmt pfl.50	1	107	107	107	107	
20	13⅛	NYHonR .20e	23	16⅞	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
30½	28¼	NYS EG 2.08	38	29	29¼	29	29	— ¼
113½	109	NYSEI pf8.80	230	110	110	110	110	
55	49	NYSEI pf3.75	290	50½	50½	50¼	50⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	15	NiagMP 1.14	121	15⅞	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
55½	50¼	NiaMpr 3.90	240	51	51	51	51	
53	46⅝	NiaMpr 3.60	230	49	49	49	49	— ½
17⅛	15	NiagSh 1.10e	4	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
76½	68⅝	NLInd 1	222	76	76	75¼	75½	— ⅛
47⅝	38⅝	NLT Cp .60e	246	45⅛	45½	45⅛	45⅛	+ ¼
86¼	65⅝	Norfolk W 5	739	65½	66¼	65½	65⅝	— ⅝
27⅞	21⅛	NorfnCp .640	14	22¼	22½	21⅝	21⅝	— ½
53¼	38⅛	NorfSth 1.04	56	51½	51½	51¼	51¼	— ¼
25⅞	17	NoACgal .60	34	22⅝	23⅛	21½	21½	—1⅛
34⅝	28⅝	NoAm Mt 2.32e	29	31	31⅝	30⅝	30¾	— ¼
39⅝	34⅝	NoAmPhil 1	15	36½	36½	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
36½	30⅝	NoAmRk 1.60	73	34½	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ½
91½	81	NoARk pf4.75	43	89⅛	89⅛	88	88	— ⅛
32	27⅛	NoARk pf1.35	10	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ½
15¾	14	NoeastUt .98	141	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
16⅝	12½	NorCenGs .60	14	13½	13½	13½	13½	
14½	6⅝	Nor Cent Ry	x700	7¾	0	7¾	8	+1¼
30⅝	24⅞	NoIngGas 1.62	52	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	27⅝	NoIlGs pf1.90	5	28	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
38⅝	21⅝	NoInPd 1.32	206	25½	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	36¼	NoNGas 2.60	58	38¼	39	38⅛	38½	— ⅛
38½	24½	NoStaPw 1.77	63	26½	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
99¾	92	NoStaPw pf 7	250	94½	94½	94½	94½	+1
59	54½	NS Pw pf4.11	200	56½	56⅛	56⅛	56½	
7⅞	5⅝	Northgate	35	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
		Northgate fn	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
20½	21½	Northrop 1	14	23⅝	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅝
23⅝	22¼	Northp pf1.45	2	25	26	26	26	+ ⅝
55	34¾	Nwst Airl .45	445	34⅞	34⅞	34	34⅛	— ⅜
57⅛	35¼	NwtBanc 1.50	29	55¼	55⅝	55⅛	55½	+ ½
39½	27⅝	Nwst Ind .65	47	29⅛	29⅝	28½	29	— ⅝
24½	16⅛	Nrwst Ind wt	26	17⅞	17⅞	16⅝	17½	— ⅛
31⅝	26⅝	Nwfnd pfA5	1	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	— ⅝
19⅝	16⅛	Nwfnd pfB5	10	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
91	72½	Hwstln pf4.20	4	79¼	79¼	78¼	78¼	— ¼
27⅝	22	NwtMut 1.45a	75	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
26	30	NwtSNW .76	5	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
39¼	32	Norton 1.50	7	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
38⅝	32½	NorSim .80b	71	34⅝	35	34¼	34⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Norx S pf1.40	24	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	14¼	Nucor Corp	24	28	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
21⅞	15¼	NVF Co 3.42f	14	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛	

O

—1972— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
21¼	9⅝	Oak Ind .16	53	18½	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—1
19⅝	14⅝	Oaklte Pd .80	0	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
16⅝	10	OcciDP .12e	429	14⅛	14	14	14⅛	
59⅝	45½	OccidPt pf 4	14	50⅝	50⅝	50	50	— ½
34⅝	30	OccidPt pf3.00	24	48⅞	48⅞	47⅞	48	
33⅝	25½	OccidP pf2.16	3	28½	28½	28	28	
18⅝	12⅝	Ogden Cp .60	30	13⅛	13½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
34	28⅝	Ogden pfl.87	5	28½	28½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	20⅝	OhioEdis 1.54	55	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
67	60⅝	Oh Ed pf 4.56	200	63	63	63	63	
107	102	OhPow pfl.24	200	104	104½	104	104½	+1½
27½	20⅝	Okla GE 1.28	15	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25½	+ ¼
18½	21½	OklaGE pf2.50	2140	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
21⅛	17½	OklaNG 1.24	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
20⅝	15⅛	Olin Corp .88	205	16⅛	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
14⅝	10⅝	Omark nl	9	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	
23⅝	15⅛	OneidaLt .70	77	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅝
19	14½	OrangeRl 1.20	21	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
43⅝	36⅝	Otis Elev 2	21	41⅛	41⅝	40⅞	40⅞	— ¼
60⅝	40½	OtisMar 1.08	182	40⅞	41	39⅝	39⅝	—1¼
42⅝	33	OvernitTr .64	63	39½	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ¼
38⅝	44	Owen Cng .78	18	49	49	48¼	48¼	—1
56⅝	41	Owen Ill 1.40	35	44⅝	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	— ¼
93	77	Owenil pf4.25	3	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ¼
77½	74½	Owenil pf 4	2	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+1
29½	22	Oxford Ind .60	1	22	22	22	22	

P-Q

—1972— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
33⅝	26⅛	PacGsEl 1.72	206	29	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	23⅝	PacLts 1.68	9	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
47	30¼	PacPetrol .40	61	43⅝	43⅛	43¼	43⅛	— ¼
27⅝	21⅝	PacPwL 1.44	35	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
37½	20¼	Pac Swst Air	66	21½	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
19⅝	14⅛	Pac T&T 1.20	27	16⅞	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
93½	87½	Pac T&T pf 6	x30	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	—1
35⅝	30⅝	Pac Tin .60a	3	10	10	10	10	
16⅝	8	PalnWch .16	7	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
31	15½	PalWe pfl.50	23	15¼	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	0	PalmBch .25	34	6⅞	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
24	19	Pamlda Inc	105	20½	20½	20	20	— ½
17¼	12¼	PanAm WAir	300	12½	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
38¼	31	Pann EP 1.80	101	36⅛	36⅝	35¼	36	— ¼
42½	31¼	Paperch .60e	42	31⅝	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞	— ½
21¼	13⅝	Pargas .87	23	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
35½	31¼	ParkHan 1.04	23	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
23½	16¼	ParkPen .42a	10	20⅝	21	20¼	21	
15⅝	10¼	Pasco Inc	45	14⅛	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	18⅛	PayL nw .20e	9	18⅛	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
46	31½	Peabody Gal	56	39⅛	39⅝	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Penn Cent	62	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
13½	9	PennOil .12	21	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
17⅞	13⅝	Penn Fruit	23	9	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
86⅞	67½	Pennzoil 1.04	174	81	81½	79⅝	80	—1¼
62	51⅝	PaCo pfA.47c	2	50½	50½	49⅝	49⅝	—2¼
26⅝	22⅝	PaPwl pfA.50	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
112	107	PaPL1 pf8.70	x100	111	111	111	111	
109⅝	104	PaPL1 pf6.40	x200	106	106	106	106	
67½	59	Pa PL1 pf4.50	x20	61¼	62	61¼	62	
56	57½	Pa PL1 pf4.40	240	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	
31	26⅝	Pennwll 1.20	17	27	27	27	27	+ ½
27½	22½	Pennwlt pfl.60	7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
24⅞	18⅝	Pennzoil .80	180	23	23⅝	22⅝	23	+ ¼
35½	27⅝	Pennz pfl.38	19	32⅝	33	32⅝	33	+ ¼
19	12	PeopDrg .55	3	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
36½	31	PeopGas 2.16	115	35	35	34	34¼	— ⅝
69⅝	67¼	PepsiCo 1	27	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	— ¼
43⅝	32	PerkElmr .21	91	35	35⅝	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	21⅝	Pet Inc 1.35	31	41	41	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	19⅝	Petinc pf 1	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
30	21	Pet Inc pf.80	2	22½	22½	22½	22½	+1⅛
30	23⅝	PetePaul 1.20	21	25⅝	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
71¼	53	Petrle 51r .40	34	63½	63⅝	63¼	63⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	23⅝	Petrolan .34	23	30⅝	30	30	30	— ⅝
23¼	17½	Petrlm 1.85e	18	21⅞	22	21⅝	22	
45	35⅝	Pfizer .64	295	41	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
41½	34	Phelps D 2.10	238	39⅝	39⅝	39	39⅛	— ½
25	21⅝	Phila El 1.64	145	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
113½	100¼	Phil El pf8.75	x50	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	+1½
104	101	Phil El pf7.80	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅝
66	57½	Phil El pf4.40	x110	58½	59½	58⅝	59½	— ¼
63	55	Phil El pf4.30	x30	58	58	58	58	— ½
25½	20⅝	PhilaSub 1.20	5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
116⅝	67⅝	PhilMorr 1.20	170	104½	104½	101⅝	102½	—2⅛
74½	58½	PhilMor pf 4	x20	60	60	60	60	— ½
27	14⅝	Philip Ind .50	27	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	21	Phil Ind pf 1	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ½
31½	25¼	Phil Pet 1.30	231	35	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅝
25⅛	18¼	Phil VH .40	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
51½	39⅝	Pickwick Int	224	45	45½	44½

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American Stock Exchange Trading

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36¼	20⅝	AAR Corp	13	21¼	21½	20⅝	20⅝	—1⅛
15⅛	9	AAV Cos .20	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11½	—½
16¾	11½	AberdAM .40b	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	
4⅜	2⅛	Aberden Pet	80	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
5¼	1¾	Acme Hamil	8	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅞	1½	Acme Prec	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23⅝	18	Action Ind	13	18	18¼	18	18¼	+½
8¾	4½	Adams Russ	7	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+¼
10⅞	8⅞	ADAI Indust	18	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	
24⅝	13	AdmiralInt .40	30	16½	16½	16	16	—½
8¾	4⅝	A&E Plast P	44	5¼	5¼	5	5⅛	—⅛
16⅞	7½	Aero Fla .15r	12	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	—½
33	21⅝	Aerojet .50e	27	32½	32½	32½	32½	
7¾	4⅜	Aeronca Inc	19	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Aerosol	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13⅞	5¼	Aerovox Cp	9	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
12⅝	7	Affil Cap .52i	18	7⅞	7½	7¼	7⅜	—⅛
7	3⅜	Affil Cap wt	5	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼	—¼
18⅛	11½	Affil Hosp .20	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	—⅛
17⅞	7	AIC Phol .36f	2	10	10	10	10	
6	3⅛	Aiken Ind	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
20⅝	12⅝	Airborne Frt	9	13½	13½	13¼	13½	—¼
13	7¼	Airpax 1.10i	6	9	9	9	9	—½
49⅝	34¼	AirwickB .52	48	41¾	42	41½	42⅛	—⅜
62½	56	Alap pf4.20	2150	56⅛	56⅛	56	56	—⅛
23⅝	15⅝	AlentWd .40p	5	15½	15½	15½	15½	
9¾	5⅝	Alaska Airl	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅞	4½	Alba Waldon	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—¼
28¼	25¾	AlinMi 2.55e	41	27¼	27⅞	27½	27½	
23⅞	13	Alleghy Airl	92	14¼	14⅞	14	14½	—¼
18	8¼	Alleg A 8f wt	2	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
14	7¾	Alleg A 19 wt	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
25¼	13⅞	Allian T 1.05i	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	—¼
7⅛	2½	Allied Art	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31½	25⅝	Allied Th 1.10	1	27	27	27	27	+¼
7	3⅝	Alpha Ind	2	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
9⅞	5¼	Allamil Cp	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2⅞	1¼	Altec Corp	9	1½	1½	1½	1½	
2⅛	⅞	Altec Cp wt	12	1	1⅛	15-16	15-16	
8	4½	Altec pf.40p	2	4½	4½	4½	4½	
18¾	9¾	Alter Fds .50	15	10	10	9¾	9¾	—½
64¼	50	Alcoa pf 3.75	250	52⅛	52⅛	52¼	52¼	+⅛
18⅝	6⅛	Amco Ind	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
21⅝	10⅝	A HassLL wt	172	13	13⅛	12½	12¾	—⅛
13	4½	Am Agronom	5	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½	—⅜
14⅝	9¼	Am Bilt rt .40	6	11¼	11¼	10¾	11¼	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	AmBods Stra	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6½	3½	A CenMig wt	7	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	
29⅝	25	AFletch 2.64e	40	28	28	27¼	27¼	—¼
7	3⅜	Am Filch wt	14	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	—¼
8¼	4¼	Am Intl Pict	4	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	—⅛
18¼	3⅞	A Israel1 .26e	192	15	15⅛	13¼	13¼	—¼
17½	9⅜	A MaiteA .33	10	9⅝	9⅞	9½	9½	+⅛
50⅝	40⅝	Am Mi 1.80c	3	42	42	42½	42½	—¼
21⅞	21½	AmMolInns	8	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	—¼
30⅛	22¼	AmPetr 1.10e	22	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	
27⅛	19¼	AmPlan 1.28i	13	11½	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
10⅞	8½	AmRilTr .20e	14	10	10	10	10	—½
2⅞	1⅞	AmRilyTr wi	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18½	13⅝	A Recreat Gr	103	13½	13½	12⅝	12¾	—1⅛
17¼	10⅛	ASaleEq .27i	2	12⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—¼
9⅝	5½	Am Tech Ind	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
26⅝	14¼	AmesDep Str	553	15¾	15⅞	15	15⅝	—⅛
64¾	24¾	AMIC Cp .04	24	46¼	46⅝	45¾	46	—¼
4⅞	3	Andrea Rad	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
3½	2⅛	Anglo Co Ltd	8	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2½	
15¾	10	Ansul Co .36i	8	13½	13⅝	13¼	13½	—⅛
47⅞	19	Anthony Ind	278	23⅛	23¼	22⅛	23⅛	+¼
2¾	1½	AO Indust	202	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
15⅝	6⅞	Apollo Indust	11	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Applied Data	175	4¾	5	4¾	5	+1
32¾	21¼	Aquil Ca .15e	7	27¼	27½	27	27	—½
4½	1⅝	Argus Inc	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	
27⅞	12½	ArizCo'OLd C	22	21¼	21¼	20¼	20¼	—¾
33½	20¼	Ark Best .32	14	21¾	21¾	21½	21¾	+⅜
27⅞	21⅛	ArkLGas 1.30	40	24	24⅛	23½	24	
13½	8	Arrow Elect	37	9⅞	9⅞	9¼	9¾	—⅛
25⅞	17½	Arundl 1.18i	3	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	—½
7½	4⅛	Arwood Cp	5	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼	—¼
23½	12⅞	Asamera Oil	2e	13¼	14½	13⅛	14⅛	+⅞
16¼	10⅛	Ashl Oil Can	12	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
5⅞	3	AskinSvc .20i	3	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	
13½	8¾	ASPRO .25b	x9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
8⅞	4⅝	AstrFdSl .20	5	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
26½	21	AstMip 2.40e	29	21	21⅝	20⅞	21⅝	+⅜
43⅞	30	AstProd .40	2	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	
11⅞	2⅞	Astrex Inc	28	4¼	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	—⅛
11	7⅛	Atalanta Cp	25	8½	8½	8¼	8½	—⅛
2½	1⅜	Atco Chem	6	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
24¾	16½	Atico Fin .52	13	24	24	23¾	24	+¼
9¾	5¼	Atico Bldg wt	2	6½	6½	6½	6½	
15⅝	11⅝	AtlC Mi 1.15e	6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
1¾	1⅛	Atlas Cp wt	59	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1½	
38	21½	Augat Inc	32	29⅞	30¼	29⅛	30⅛	—⅝
35⅝	15½	Austral Oil	65	20½	21⅛	20½	20½	—⅛
17⅝	8¾	Auto Bldg	16	8⅞	9	8¾	8¾	—½
8⅞	6	Automat Rad	21	6½	6⅞	5⅝	5¾	—½
10⅞	5⅛	AutomSvc .20	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
66⅝	51	AutoSwit .61e	7	52½	53⅛	52¼	52¾	—1¾
11⅝	5½	AVC Corp	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
14⅞	6⅞	AVEMC .10	56	9½	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	—⅜

B

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅛	14⅞	BadgrMtr .40	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—½
46⅞	28	BaedCop .20b	1	37	37	37	37	—⅜
38⅞	22¾	Baird OH .60b	7	31½	31½	30⅞	30⅞	—⅞
7¾	6⅛	Bald Sek .31e	1	6½	6½	6½	6½	—⅛
18¾	16¼	BancFd 1.15e	24	17	17¼	16⅞	17	+¼
4⅞	3⅛	Bang Pun wt	13	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
29½	12½	Banister Cnl	147	24	24¼	22¾	23½	—½
28½	22⅝	BankrUl .10h	7	24⅝	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	—⅛
8½	5	Banner Indus	14	7⅛	7⅛	7½	7½	—⅛
9⅛	4⅞	Barb Lynn	11	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	—⅛
13	11⅛	Barclay Ind	28	11½	11¾	11⅝	11½	—¼
15⅝	8⅝	Barnes Eng	5	8¾	8⅞	8½	8¼	+⅛
12¾	8¼	Barnwel Ind	4	9¼	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—¼
16½	11⅞	Barry RG	6	12½	12⅝	12	12⅛	+⅛
13⅞	8⅞	Barry Wr .20	22	12⅝	12⅞	12	12	—⅛
7⅞	3	Bartell Med	6	3	3	3	3	
18⅝	7¼	Barth Sp .27	26	7⅞	8⅛	7½	7¾	+⅜
7⅛	4½	Bartons Cdy	13	4½	4½	4½	4½	
22⅝	11½	Baruch Fostr	2	13½	13½	13½	13½	
12½	6⅞	Barwick ET	1	11	11	11	11	—⅛
6¼	3⅜	Basin Pet Cp	15	4⅞	4⅞	4¼	4¼	—⅛
3½	1⅞	BBI Inc	11	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	
7½	3⅛	Behavior RL	66	5½	5¾	4⅞	4⅞	—1⅛
7¾	4⅛	Bell Indust	43	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	—⅛
27	23½	Ben&Sm 2.40e	21	27	27	26½	26½	—½
6⅞	4	Ben StMg wt	51	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛	—⅛
17⅞	6½	Benrus Corp	27	8	8	7¾	7¾	—½
22¾	14	Berg Enterp	51	16½	16½	15	15⅝	—1½
17⅞	6	BergBr .16r	18	7	7	6¼	6½	—⅛
15⅛	8	BernzOrmat	19	8½	8½	7¾	7¾	—⅛
12¼	6½	Bertea Corp	6	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
26	14⅝	Berven Cons	29	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
8⅞	3⅜	Bethlem Cp	6	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
11¼	6½	Beverly Ent	51	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	
21⅛	13⅛	BevHill 8ncp	8	13⅝	13½	13½	13½	+⅛
31⅝	20½	Bic Pen	53	28¼	30	28⅛	30	+1½
4⅞	2	Big Bear 1.08	23	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
9⅝	3⅞	BigV SupmkI	10	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4½	+⅛
24¾	20⅛	BlinkMfg .80a	2	20½	20½	20½	20½	
68	31½	Binney S 1.20	14	57½	57¾	56⅛	56½	—1½
22¾	14⅛	Bio Dynam	24	15⅝	15⅞	15½	15¾	
18½	10⅞	Blessings .60	37	12⅞	12⅞	12	12	—⅜
6¼	4⅞	Blount .01e	6	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4½	—¼
6⅝	3⅞	Bluebird Inc	12	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛	
2⅞	1⅞	Bluebird wt	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
25¼	19¼	Bodin .07e	41	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
10⅝	10	Bohack Corp	19	10⅞	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—½
21⅝	5⅞	Boll Beranek	16	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	+¼
17½	5	Boothe C .91i	12	5⅞	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
46¼	11½	Bowmar Ins	210	22	23⅝	21⅝	23⅛	+1⅛
24⅝	20⅝	Bowne Co .16	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	
40½	27¾	Bow Vall .10	17	36¼	37	36⅝	35⅝	—⅜
40⅝	24	Brad Ragan	25	25⅝	25½	25⅛	25⅛	—¼
53	26¼	BradlCom Sy	60	43	43½	41⅝	41¾	—1
12⅞	7	Branchin .26	6	7	7	7	7	
27⅞	18⅝	BraniffAir wt	13	19⅝	19⅞	19	19	—⅜
20⅛	13¼	BrmfAirw .37i	53	15½	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—½
24	17¾	BrascanLt 1b	28	21½	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	
24	17⅝	Braun En .40	10	19⅛	19⅛	18½	18½	—⅜
15	9¼	Breeze Corp	9	11½	11½	11	11	—⅛
7⅛	3¼	Brody Scarg	4	4⅞	4⅞	4¼	4¼	—¼
12⅛	9⅞	Brooks P .14	15	10⅝	10½	10	10⅛	+¼
42⅝	29¼	Brown Co wi	15	31¼	31¼	3	3	—⅝
3⅛	30⅛	BrwnF A .40b	2	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—½
36⅛	29⅞	BrwnF B .40b	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	
6⅛	5⅝	BrownF pf.40	2	5½	5½	5½	5½	
31⅝	23½	BT Mig 2.03e	16	29¼	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	—⅛
2⅞	1⅛	BTB Corp	23	1½	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
16⅞	8½	Buell In .15d	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
9⅞	5	Buildex Inc	13	8	8⅛	8	8	
33½	21⅝	Bundy Cp 1a	6	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23½	—⅜
7⅞	4½	Burgess Ind	7	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
29¼	13½	Burns Intl .60	8	15¾	16¾	15⅞	16⅛	—½
12½	5⅝	Buller Avial	5	8¼	8¼	8½	8½	
24½	15⅛	Butles Gs Oil	125	18½	19	18½	18⅞	+⅜

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1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18½	9⅛	Cablecom Gn	9	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
30⅝	25⅝	CaboIF 2.47a	38	27⅛	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	
42¼	25	Caldor .15r	39	25	25½	24½	24½	—1
25¾	10½	Calcomp	97	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	—1
4⅞	2⅝	Calvert Expl	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
16⅛	8¾	Camcolnc .05	7	8⅝	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
7 1-16	5 1-16	CampbChib	39	6 7-16	6 7-16	6¼	6¼	—⅛
12	9⅛	Camp Ind .30	1	10	10	10	10	—⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Cdn Exp GO	15	3 11-16	3⅞	3 11-16	3¾	
9⅝	6¾	Cdn Homesld	33	8 1-16	8 11-16	8⅜	8⅝	—5-16
13½	12⅛	Cdn Intl Pow	8	12¼	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	—⅛
11½	7⅛	CdnJavin .30t	40	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	—½
5⅞	2¾	Cdn Mar .05e	23	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
9⅝	4 11-16	Cdn Merrill	9	8⅛	8⅝	8 5-16	8 5-16	+1-16
14½	8⅛	Cdn Occidnt	15	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½	—⅜
		Cdn Occle In	5	11½	11½	11½	11½	
52¼	39⅝	Cdn SuperOil	4	50⅝	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝	—½
4	2¾	Canoga Ind	11	3	3	3	3	
6⅛	4½	Capil Fd .12e	34	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
14¼	6¼	Capitol Indus	11	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
23⅝	16¼	Carcasa .14	32	17½	17¾	17¼	17¾	+⅛
144	95¼	Carnal 1.20a	8	127½	127½	125¼	125¾	—2½
73½	67	CaroPL pl 5	y70	69¼	70¼	69¼	70¼	+½
5	1½	Carousel Fsh	3	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½	
9½	5¼	CarrierCp wt	138	5¾	6⅛	5½	5½	
12	7⅞	Carrols Dev	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	—⅛
22½	14⅞	Castle A .36	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
3½	2¼	Castlebrv Ind	14	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	
17⅝	9⅛	Castlewd Int	68	17⅛	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+⅞
21½	12⅝	Cavitron Cp	10	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	—⅜
10½	4½	CBWL H .20	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9¾	4½	CelluCraft	16	4½	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
49¾	44	CenMe pf3.50	220	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	—⅛
12⅝	7⅛	Cent Sec Tp	11	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
9	4½	CentryIn .12g	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
9⅛	4⅛	CertifPap Cp	21	7¾	7⅞	7½	7½	—⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Certron Cp	57	2¾	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
14	7¾	Chad Mill .40	4	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
26	14⅝	Champ Hom	890	15½	16	15	15⅞	+½
45¼	20¾	Chart Co .20e	24	29	29½	28⅞	28¾	+⅛
11¼	6½	CHB Foods	16	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	—⅛
12⅛	8⅛	ChmExp .12e	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
17	13½	Cherry B .16	18	14¼	14¼	12½	12½	—2¼
29	23½	Chi Pneu 1.60	4	26⅞	26⅞	26¾	26¾	—⅜
18	15¼	Child World	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	
9⅛	5	Chrislan Cos	14	5	5	4⅞	5	
22⅛	18½	CICvFd 1.23e	9	20½	20½	19¾	19¾	—⅝
6⅛	3½	CIMigGrp wt	21	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½	
24¾	18⅝	CIC Cp .05e	13	19¼	19⅝	19	19	
9⅛	5½	Cinema 5 Ltd	12	6	6	6	6	—⅛
3⅛	2½	Cinerama	79	2⅝	2½	2	2⅛	—⅛
40	25½	Circle K .26	13	35¼	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	—⅛
15¼	13⅛	CitizMig 1.33e	4	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+⅛
3¾	1⅝	CitizMig wt	16	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
10½	8⅝	CityGsFia .50	1	9¼	8¾	8¾	8¾	+¼
4½	2⅞	Clark Cable	5	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
22	18	ClarkeGr .20	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	
23⅞	16¾	Clarkson Ind	6	17⅝	17⅞	16¾	16¾	—⅜
11½	5	Clarostat	6	9¾	9⅞	9	9	—½
9½	4¾	Clary Corp	28	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
15⅛	9⅝	Clinton Mer	83	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
17¼	12⅝	Clopay .53i	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12½	+⅛
13	4⅞	CMI Corp	14	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
74½	47⅝	CMI Inv Cp	277	65½	65½	63¼	64½	—1
46½	22	CMI Inv wt	32	37	37	36⅛	36½	—1½
8⅞	4⅛	Co Build Cos	27	9¼	9⅜	9	9	—⅛
19⅝	13⅞	Kodesco .10e	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
26⅝	17⅞	Coll Mat .72e	21	18¾	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
8	4⅜	Cohen Halle	2	4½	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
10⅞	5¼	Cohu Inc .10	12	5⅞	5⅞	5¼	5¼	
35¼	19¼	Coll Intl	587	23⅝	23½	22⅛	22⅛	—⅝
28⅝	21½	ColeNatl .46	42	24¼	24¼	23⅝	24¼	—⅛
38	23⅝	Coleman .40	30	31¼	31¼	29¼	30¼	—1½

(Continued on next page.)

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Tuesday.

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.83	6.00
Aberdn	2.09	N.L.
Admiralty Funds:		
Growth	5.97	6.54
Incom	4.35	4.77
Insur	10.40	11.40
Advisrs	4.80	5.25
Aetna F	11.32	12.37
Afuture F	13.84	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.91	.99
Allstate	13.95	15.00
Alpha	15.27	16.69
Amcap	6.99	7.64
Am Diver	11.03	12.05
Am Enty	5.64	6.18
Amer Express:		
Capit	9.12	9.97
Incma	9.22	10.08
Invest	9.00	9.84
Speci	9.11	9.96
Stock	9.06	9.90
Am Grth	6.29	6.87
Am Invs	5.65	N.L.
Am Mutl	9.45	10.33
AmN Gth	3.45	3.78
Anchor Group:		
Capit	8.26	9.05
Growth	11.22	12.30
Incme	0.11	8.89
Fd Inv	9.12	9.99
Vent	11.64	12.76
Wash N	14.25	15.62
Astron	4.60	5.25
Audax Fd	12.84	14.04
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	5.59	6.06
Fnd B	7.97	8.66
Stock	6.28	6.86
Scien	5.11	5.55
BLC Grth	12.34	13.49
Babson	11.21	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	8.34	9.11
Bayrk Gr	5.93	6.48
Beacn Hil	11.38	N.L.
Beacn In	14.52	N.L.
Berg Ken	11.82	N.L.
Berk Gth	5.88	6.43
Bondstk	5.94	6.49
Bost Fdn	11.09	12.12
Brwn Fd	4.15	4.56
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	15.44	16.91
Candn	22.74	24.90
Olvid	3.96	4.34
NatW S	10.37	11.29
NY Vnt	12.50	13.69
Burnh Fd	13.28	N.L.
Bus Mgl	6.68	7.32
CG Fund	11.01	12.98
Capam	8.15	8.93
Capll Gth	3.23	3.54
Capll Sh	6.63	7.27
Cap Trin	14.54	15.89
Centry Sh	14.85	16.23
Channing Funds:		
Balan	12.08	13.20
Bond	9.74	10.64
Com St	1.68	1.84
Growth	6.50	7.21
Incom	7.53	8.23d
Speci	2.13	2.33
Vent	13.46	14.71
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	11.27	12.32
Frt Cap	8.65	9.45
Shrhld	9.00	9.84
Speci	10.62	11.61
Chemlcl	11.03	12.05
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	11.52	
Equity	4.27	4.67
Fund	11.12	12.15
Grwth	6.84	7.48
Incom	10.18	11.13
Vent	5.34	5.84
Colu Grth	16.33	N.L.
Cwlth AB	138	1.49
Cwlth C	1.67	1.81
Comp Gr	7.62	8.33
Comp As	6.04	6.62
Comp Cp	6.55	7.18
Comp Bd	9.01	9.79
Comp Fd	9.35	10.16
Concord	11.26	N.L.
Cons Inv	1225	12.62
Consltl G	5.95	6.50
Contl Mut	8.96	N.L.
Contl Gth	10.03	10.34
Corp Ldr	16.14

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12	8	Garber AL	7	9¾	9¾	9	9	— ⅛
19¼	13¼	Garcia Corp	5	14⅛	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ½
14⅞	9⅝	Garland .02b	11	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
18	4	Gavitt NH .20	6	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	
24⅝	10⅝	Gaynor Sized	52	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
15½	9⅝	Gearhart .20	25	12⅝	12½	12½	12	— ½
5⅛	2	Gen Alloys	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Gen Builders	21	3½	3½	3	3	— ½
32½	31½	G Cinema .32	191	42⅞	42⅞	40⅝	40⅝	—2
10⅝	6⅛	GenEduc Svc	59	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Gen Employ	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅛	4½	Gen Interiors	2	4½	4½	4½	4½	
12⅝	7⅝	Gen Mtg .07e	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅞	2⅝	Gen Plywood	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9	6⅛	Gen Recreat	23	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	11	Gen Resrch	24	17⅝	17	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
16⅛	7	Genge In .25r	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
26	10	Geon Ind	103	22½	23⅛	22½	22½	—1
17⅝	10	GerberSc .1ns	13	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
26⅝	19⅝	Giant Fd .50a	15	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
26⅝	13⅝	Giant Strs Co	26	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13	+ ½
10⅝	7⅛	Giant Yel .40	30	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Gilbert Cos	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
13½	7	Glodding Cp	33	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Glasrock Prd	45	11⅛	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
10⅛	7⅛	Glen Ger .15f	27	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
13½	10⅛	Glen Dis B	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	9	Globelnd .20e	1	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	12½	GlobeSec Sys	1	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
14½	13⅝	GlosserBr .20	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	13	Gloucster En	2	15½	15½	15½	15½	
12⅝	9⅝	Glover Inc	4	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	O gidbitatr .36	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	23⅝	Golden Cycle	16	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
23⅝	11⅛	Goldn W Mob	3	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅝
37⅝	11½	Good LS Co	43	15	15½	15	15⅛	+ ½
9⅝	6½	Gorin Sh .50	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Gould Inc wt	99	8½	8½	8	8	— ⅛
67	41⅝	Grainger .55	1	60	60	60	60	+ ⅛
25⅝	13	Grand Auto	3	17	17	17	17	+ ½
11⅛	5⅝	Graflite Met	34	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
11½	6⅝	Grass Val .10	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
22⅝	13⅝	Gray Mfg	4	19⅝	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	GreatAm Ind	53	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	2	Gl Basin Pet	49	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	6⅝	Gt Lak Cscm	20	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛	
37⅝	27	Greenman .92t	5	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
19	16⅛	GREIT 1.60	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
19⅝	6	Greys C .20e	5	6½	6½	6	6	— ⅛
54⅝	32⅝	GRI Corp .08	73	37⅛	37½	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	Grow Co .32b	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
6	2⅝	Gruen Ind	367	4⅝	5	4	5	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	GSC Enterp	27	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5	2	GTI Corp	7	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2½	
45⅝	25⅝	Guardian Ind	23	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
12½	3⅝	Guard Mtg wt	244	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	GuardCs .15e	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	23⅝	Guardon Ind	111	26	26	26	26	
18	13⅝	Gulfford Mills	2	13⅛	13½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
19⅝	15⅝	GulfMt1 1.53e	46	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
4⅝	2	GulfM Rll wt	23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
52⅛	26½	Gultstrm LD	38	27⅝	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛

D

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16½	10⅝	Hallcraft Hom	10	12⅝	12⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
8⅛	4½	HampsD .29f	17	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Hamptn Ss .32	4	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅛	HanovrSs .55	1	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
38⅝	26½	Harland .13	15	30	30	29⅝	30	
35⅝	26⅝	Harras .22	96	26⅝	28⅝	24⅛	24½	—1⅝
13⅝	8⅝	HartAlfrd .40	5	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Hartfld Zody	34	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
38½	23⅛	Hartz Mt Fds	13	33⅝	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	2	Harvard Ind	75	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	6½	Harv Ind pfA	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
7	3⅝	Gray Harvey pf	2	4½	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅝
7⅝	3⅝	Harvey Sl .12	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24½	12⅝	Hasbro Ind	31	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	
11⅛	7	Hastings .20a	6	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7½	Hatfls Csem	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
32⅝	22⅝	Hecks Inc .08	5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	23⅝	Heinicke Ind	24	23⅝	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Helfmn 1.05e	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
29½	15½	Her Mal .48e	32	14⅝	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—1⅝
12⅝	10⅝	HertJon .05e	15	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
30⅝	4	HIG Inc	24	9½	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
24⅝	18	HiSpeac Cp	2	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
65½	49	Hillhard .80e	2	54½	54½	53½	53½	— ½
9⅛	5⅝	Hillsdown	18	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11	6⅝	Hipotronics	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Hofm Indust	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Holly Corp	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
39⅝	33½	HomeO.A .56	8	38⅛	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	—1
27	18⅛	Hormel G .78	10	19⅛	19⅛	19½	19½	— ⅛
10⅛	7	Horn Hardrt	3	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	— ⅝
19⅛	15⅝	Hoskins .90	4	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
26⅛	24⅝	Hotel In 1.90e	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
18	11½	House Vis .32	8	11⅛	11⅛	11½	11½	
3⅝	1⅛	Howell Ind	4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
54⅛	40⅝	Hubell A 1.04	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅛
49⅛	39	HudB OG .60	6	46⅝	46⅝	46½	46½	— ⅛
13	6⅝	Hudson Gen	6	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
24⅝	12⅝	Huffman .20e	5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
14⅝	9	HungHlts .66f	2	9	9	9	9	— ½
20⅝	14⅝	Husky Oil .15	90	18⅛	18⅛	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
37	14⅝	Hycel Inc	55	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
44½	22½	Hys Fd .4,45	11	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛

E

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4	1⅛	Macra Chal	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅝	15½	MaPbSv 1.20	2	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	
1⅛	2	Mallory Ran	12	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	7⅛	ManMart .22	45	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛	
12	6⅝	Mangel Strs	4	7⅛	7⅛	4⅞	6⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	10	Mangood .60	2	10⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	14½	MaraTR .50	31	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
20½	9⅝	Marindupe	23	10⅝	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	
34½	28⅝	Mark Controls	4	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Marlene Ind	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
12	10⅝	Marshall Fds	8	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	13⅝	Marshaf Ind	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	Masland .40	15	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ½
31	19⅛	Masonell .14e	6	23⅝	23⅝	23	23	— ⅝
12⅛	6⅛	Masters Inc	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	8	MaterRe .09e	22	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10½	— ⅝
17½	11	Mcu.Bro .20	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
17½	6⅛	McKrory wt	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12½	6⅛	McCrorm n	97	6½	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	22⅛	McCull 1.60f	57	23½	23½	23	23	—⅛
50	36	McDongh .60	9	37	37⅛	36⅝	37	— ⅛
19	11⅛	McKeeR .60	12	15½	15½	15½	15½	
29⅝	15	McKoon Cos	67	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅝
36⅛	17⅝	Medal1 .33e	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
15	11	Rem Arm .80	11	13½	13½	13½	13½	
5⅛	1⅝	RepMtgin wt	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
54½	37	RepNatS NY	63	52	52	50	50	—2½
84½	54½	ResrchCl .04	157	66⅝	66⅝	65½	65⅝	—⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Reserve OG	42	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
13½	9⅛	ResilFlx .10e	3	10½	10½	10½	10½	— ½
10⅛	5⅛	ResortsInt A	66	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅝
11⅝	5⅝	ResortsInt B	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	Restau Assoc	32	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
20	7⅛	Rex Norsco	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
20	11⅛	RH Med Svcs	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
24⅝	12	Ribler Prods	50	12⅛	13⅝	12⅛	13	
11⅛	6⅝	Richlord Ind	4	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
21⅝	10⅝	Richlonin .20	13	10⅝	13⅝	10	10⅝	
9⅝	7⅛	RicnArg Mng	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6½	2½	Riker Maxs	37	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1½	Riker pf.20	3	1½	1½	1½	1½	
25⅛	14½	Riley Co	6	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
25⅝	15⅝	RioAlgam .40	2	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	RitrFin .20b	23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅝	15	Robino Ladd	68	14⅝	14⅝	13⅝	13½	—1⅝
17⅝	7⅝	Robinlech	33	17⅛	17⅛	16½	16½	—
8⅝	5	Roblin Ind	12	5⅛	5½	5	5⅛	
16⅛	12⅝	Rockway .80	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
7⅝	2⅛	Rockwell Cmp	52	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	19⅝	Rogers Corp	2	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
21⅛	11⅛	Rolend Intl	41	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
20⅝	13⅝	Rollins Intl	26	14	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅛
11	5½	Ronco Teleor	23	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Rosenau Bro	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14½	9⅝	Rossmoor Co	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
8	4⅝	Rossmor pfd	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
44⅛	31½	Roum Co .20e	11	43½	43⅝	43	43	— ⅝
18⅝	9⅛	RowldPd .60f	10	15⅛	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—1
6⅛	3⅝	RoyBusn .10b	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	12½	Rayellnn .60f	22	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	RoyPBch Col	23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
20⅝	16½	RPS Prod .20	22	20½	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	RSC Indust	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Ruddick .09p	9	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	
11½	5⅛	Rupp Indust	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Rusco Ind	33	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	Russeks Inc	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Russell Alum	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
39⅝	24	RussCrall .36	43	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	23⅝	Ryan Homes	23	25	25⅝	25	25	
31½	22⅛	Ryder Sys wt	4	24⅛	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
12	3⅝	Ryersn Hay	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝

S

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36⅝	24⅝	Sabine R .44b	3	32⅛	32½	32	32	— ½
6½	3⅝	SafetranSy A	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	21	StJohnsTr .62	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅛	Salem Corp	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
43	28	Sambo Rest	157	33⅛	33⅛	31⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	S Carlos .62a	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	13½	S Dle G pf 1	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
27⅛	23½	SanJWW 1.08	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	4½	Sanltas .12	42	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6½	
6⅝	3⅝	Sargent Ind	23	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Savoy Ind	28	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
5⅝	3⅛	Schiller Ind	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8½	3½	Science Mgt	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Scient Allan	19	12½	12⅝	12	12⅛	— ½
10⅝	7⅛	Scope Indust	3	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
19⅝	8	Scottex Corp	12	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
30½	24⅝	ScottvsHo .05	56	26⅝	26⅝	25½	26½	
15½	9	ScrivBood .20	9	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅛	Scripps Ind	34	16½	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅝
10½	8⅛	SbdAlMill .30	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	10½	Sea Containr	25	20	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅝
13	9⅛	Seabrook .12r	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	Sealectro Cp	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Sears Ind .44	4	12	12	12	12	
61⅛	55½	NinPS pf4.25	240	58½	59	58½	59	+ ⅛
25½	14	NNG Mob wt	100	24⅝	24⅝	23	23	—1⅝
19⅝	6⅝	Novo Corp	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	12⅛	Nuclear Data	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	14⅛	NumacOil .6s	21	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ½

O

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
9⅝	6½	OEA Inc	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
37½	25⅝	Offshore Co	7	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ½
30⅝	21⅛	Ohio Brass 1	5	22⅛	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
42	17⅝	OKC Corp .60	55	34⅛	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Old Twn .21i	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅛	1½	OmegLTV wt	4	1½	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
42⅛	36	Onan Cp .40e	33	37	37	35⅝	36	—1
84½	52½	OOklea 3.22e	2450	59	59	58	58	—2½
10⅝	7⅛	Orielnds .20	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
42⅝	31½	Oriale Home	53	35⅛	35½	33⅝	33⅝	—2⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Ormond Ind	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅛	7	OSullivn .50	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	19⅛	Outdr Sprt In	38	22⅝	23½	22⅝	23	+ ⅝
23	18½	OverhdDr .31	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	16⅝	Ovsr Ship Gr	35	24⅛	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
31⅝	13⅝	Oxford Elec	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
16½	11⅝	OxfrdFs .34t	25	12⅝	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6½	Ozark Airlin	154	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝

P

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
9⅝	5⅝	P&A Indus1	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
4½	2½	P&F Indust	16	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
4½	3	Pac Cst Prop	13	3½	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
23	20½	PGE 6pl 1.50	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
19⅝	14⅝	PGE 5pf 1.25	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	16½	PG rdpfA1.25	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
29⅛	23½	PG 8.16pf2.04	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	29⅝	PGE 9pf 2.25	1	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	PacHold .28	12	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	
18	15½	P Hold pf1.20	37	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+1⅛
63	60½	Pac Lt pf4.75	250	62	62	62	62	— ½
63	56	Pac Lt pf4.43	100	60½	60½	60½	60½	
16⅝	14⅝	P NwTel 1.04	17	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
46½	26	Pac Plentron	6	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅝
73½	64	Pac PL pf 5	250	66	66	66	66	
10½	16⅝	PacSavLn .36	30	17⅝	17⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—1⅛
21⅝	12½	P SwstAir wt	18	12½	12⅝	12	12	— ½
24	12	Pall Corp A	4	15	15	14½	14⅝	— ½
13⅝	9⅛	Palomar Fin1	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	14½	Palom I 1.50e	8	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
5⅝	2⅛	Panfasonic	9	3	3	2⅞	3⅝	— ½
10½	6⅝	ParaPkg .10e	5	7⅛	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
9	6⅝	Park Ch .30	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	7½	ParkEle .41i	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Parkian Hos	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	19⅝	Parkwy Dist	12	14⅛	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅝
27⅛	18	Parsons RM	24	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	½
11⅝	5½	Pat Fash .2a	15	5⅛	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
21½	13⅝	Patagonia Co	14	16½	19	18⅛	18½	+ ½
10⅝	5⅛	Pato CG .30e	7	8⅝	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
24⅛	14⅛	Peel Elder	30	19½	19⅝	18½	18½	—
7⅛	4	Pemcor Inc	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅝	Penn Eng .40	6	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
15	12⅝	PennRlEs .90	160	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
6⅝	3⅛	Penn8 Shoe	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	Penton Ind	14	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
52½	30⅛	Pep Boys 1	2	30⅛	30⅛	30	30	— ½
19½	10⅝	Pepcom In .40	6	12⅝	12½	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	24⅛	PEPI Inc	7	25⅝	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Perini Corp	14	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	12⅛	Permanor	34	12½	12½	12	12	— ⅝
10⅝	9	Pertec Corp	4	9⅛	9	9	9	— ½
6⅝	4½	PhilLOls .5dr	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3	Phoenix Sil	32	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	10⅛	Pic n Pay Str	44	10⅛	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—1⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Pied Ind .24	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7

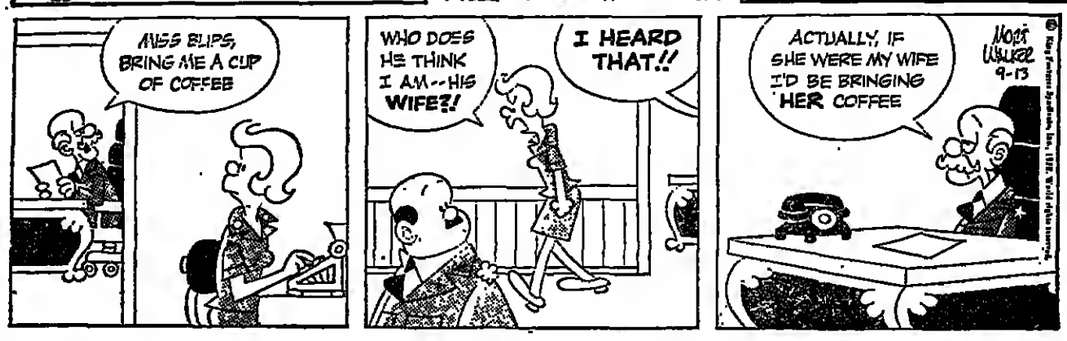
هكذا من الاصل

PEANUTS

B.C.

LI'L ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY



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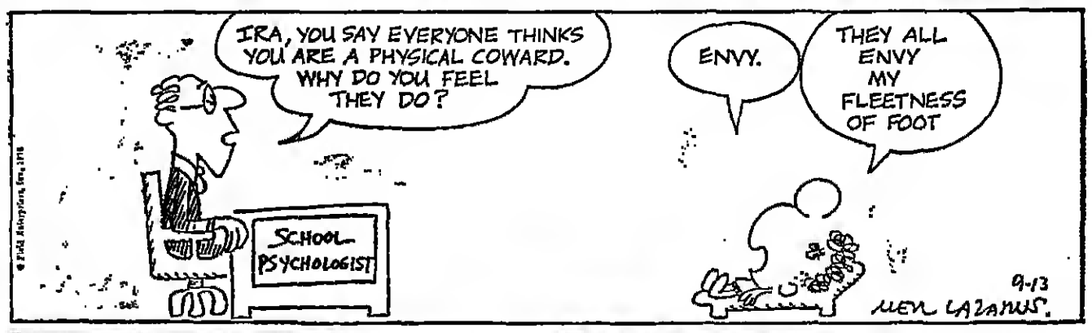
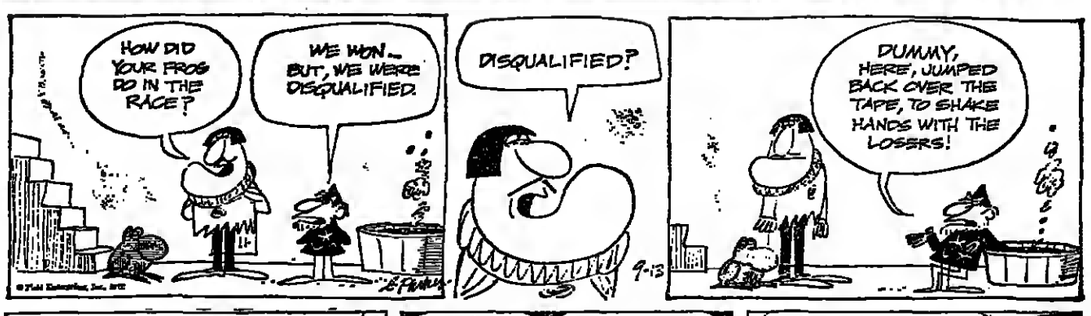


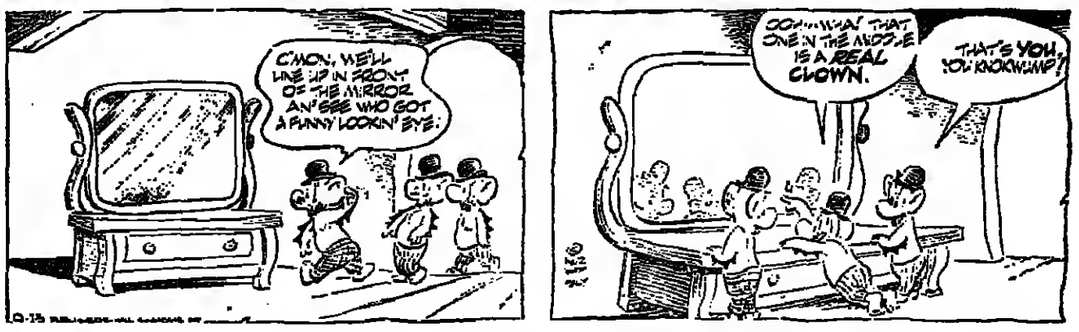
BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

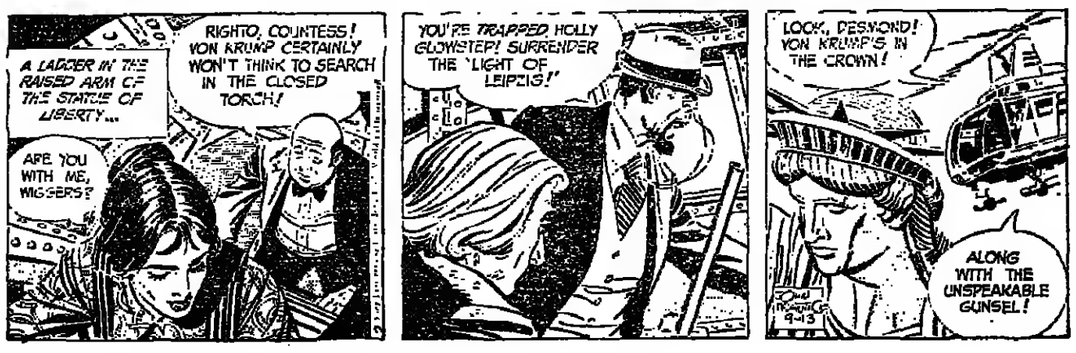


REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

One of the ironies of tournament bridge arises when a player in a hopeless contract finds himself hoping for a bad break.

Suppose, for example, that in a team match you unwisely contract for a grand slam missing the ace of trumps. If a bad break then holds you to 11 tricks you are entitled to cheer—the loss of 14 or 17 international match points, the penalty you deserved, has suddenly dwindled to 2 or 3 because the opposing team will no doubt bid correctly to a small slam but fail by one trick.

Something of this sort happened back in 1944 to Charles Goren on the diagramed deal. He and the late Helen Sobel were normally one of the world's great bidding partnerships, but they were overoptimistic on this auction.

Against six hearts the opening lead of the club king was taken in dummy with the ace, and the nine was returned for want of anything better. East won with the jack and shifted to spades.

NORTH
♠ 7 6 5
♡ —
◇ K Q 10 9 6 5 4
♣ A 10 9

WEST (D)
♠ K Q 4 3 2
♡ —
◇ J 3 2
♣ K Q 4 3 2

EAST
♠ J 10
♡ J 8 7 6 5 3
◇ A 7
♣ J 7 6

SOUTH
♠ A 9 8
♡ A K Q 10 9 4 2
◇ 8
♣ 8 5

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ◇	Pass	2 ♡
2 ♠	Pass	Pass	6 ♡
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club king.

The declarer took the spade ace, cashed the heart ace and discovered the catastrophic trump break.

He cheered under his breath, and mentally thanked East for his overcaution in not doubling six hearts. There was now a grain of hope. Declarer led a diamond to the queen, East took the ace and played his remaining spade.

West overtook the spade ten with the queen, and tried to cash a winner. If he had chosen the spade king, all would have been well for the defense, but he misguessed by playing the club queen.

South ruffed and led his remaining spade to rid himself of the lead. West won, and had to lead in a position in which East and South each held five trumps. A club was led, ruffed by East with the seven and overruffed with the nine by the declarer. Now it was a simple matter to endplay East by leading the heart four, forcing a lead away from the jack.

As Goren had foreseen, a number of pairs with his cards lost 500 points or more by being doubled in four hearts. The disastrous trump break had given him a few match points instead of the bottom score to which his bidding entitled him.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	Q	L		A	D	L	I	B		A	M	B	I	T
C	R	I		R	E	A	T	A		D	O	O	N	E
U	L	M		H	A	R	A	T		H	O	G	A	N
B	O	B	B	Y	F	I	S	C	H	E	R			
A	V	O	I	C	E			H	E	R		C	U	E
		S	O	N	I	C		H	E	K	O	N	G	
E	I	G	H	T		S	H	E	A		N	O	P	E
A	R	I	O		O	U	E	E	N		I	K	E	S
S	O	A	P		U	S	S	R		A	G	E	N	T
E	N	I	S	L	E		S	Y	L	P	H			
S	Y	R		E	E	N			U	P	T	E	A	R
			B	O	R	I	S	S	P	A	S	S	K	Y
A	L	D	E	N		C	H	A	I	R		T	R	A
H	A	I	T	I		K	O	I	N	E		E	O	N
S	P	E	E	D		Y	O	D	E	L		N	N	S

DENNIS THE MENACE

"IT'S TAKING ME QUITE A WHILE TO CHEER MR. WILSON UP. MAYBE I BETTER STAY FOR LUNCH."

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EJYTT

THUCE

GUTONE

LAWTUN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: TO

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BATCH DADDY NAPKIN OUTBID

Answer: *How he liked to smoke*—WITH "A-BAND-ON"

BOOKS

THE POLITICS OF HEROIN IN SOUTHEA

By Alfred W. McCoy, with Cathleen B. Re and Leonard P. Adams 2d. Harper & Row. 464 pp.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

ALTHOUGH "The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia" is packed solid with information, some of it of considerable complexity, its charges (for that is what its conclusions are) are simple enough to be spelled out in a school primer. Seventy percent of the world's supply of heroin, the book says, has its origin in Southeast Asia in an area of Northeast Burma, North Laos and North Thailand known as the "Golden Triangle." It is transported in the planes, vehicles and other conveyances supplied by the United States. The profit from the trade has been going into the pockets of some of our best friends in Southeast Asia. The charge concludes with the statement that the traffic is being carried on with the indifference if not the closed-eye compliance of some American officials and there is no likelihood of its being shut down in the foreseeable future.

These conclusions have been drawn by a young PhD scholar from Yale who studied the subject for 18 months and who has already been embroiled with the Central Intelligence Agency over them. Before publication, his book was attacked by the CIA for what it said were unjust accusations that the agency knew of but failed to stem the heroin traffic of U.S. allies in Southeast Asia. After reading the galleys, which the publisher, Harper & Row, made available, and sending off a critique to Harper's, the CIA took no further action.

It is difficult for anyone not close to the field to assess the accuracy of McCoy's material. But it must be said that his book is a serious, sober, headline-shunning study with 63 pages of supporting notes, referring to a large number of personal interviews, newspaper accounts, previously published books, congressional committee hearings, government reports and United Nations documents. It is so filled with information that it will take a great deal more than mere dislike of its contents to demolish it.

Perhaps the greatest guarantee of its accuracy is a cabinet-level report prepared by officials of the CIA, the State Department and the Defense Department that confirms the main findings of the McCoy book. The report, dated Feb. 21, 1972, said that "there is no prospect" of stemming the smuggling of drugs by air and sea in Southeast Asia and cited as one reason the fact that "the governments in the region are unable or in some cases unwilling" to make a truly effective effort to curb the traffic.

That drug smuggling is not a problem remote from us can be seen from the fact that a shipment of bulk heroin manufactured in the Golden Triangle was seized in an amount estimated by the police to be worth $3.5 million in the Lexington Hotel in New York last November and another shipment worth, by police estimates, $2.25 millio in Miami.

The politics of her this book the empha politics—is an artful cites the case of Ng brother of President Diem of South Vi murdered by his colle ing his brother's regi head of the secret po set up a close appar informers and agents successful in harass tional Liberation Fro ical arm of the Vie after he and Diem Nguyen Hun Tho, the NLF, told ar journalist that Nhu's a gift from heaven."

The point the a though, is that to ke bers of this networ a great deal of mor the only way Nhu was from the drug had entered on hi determined to clos opium shops, the aut the profit from th was so great that hi stored it and used t harass the Commun

Gen. Tuan Shi mander of the Chin ist Fifth Army, b Golden Triangle, pu succinctly. He is q book as having sai to continue to figh Communism, and t must have an army, must have guns, guns you must hav these mountains the is opium."

For the most demonstrates, an illi fic is carried on for benefit and dollar dividuals, including highest ranking whom the United business in Southea

The attitude o American officials, of "embarrassment They argue that t fight the North V kill Communists an concerns them. Th trality is so widesp thor declares, that even showed the na could improve the poppy crop.

The underworld Asia, the book m in the Middle Eas Europe, in Americ been an essential trade. Its member vantage of being fr They worked with Marseilles, with th der Vichy, with liberating forces i they work with any east Asia as long along the line the to carry on their of drug peddling, and prostitution. matter of Realpo sides.

Mr. Lask is a for The New York

CROSSWORD

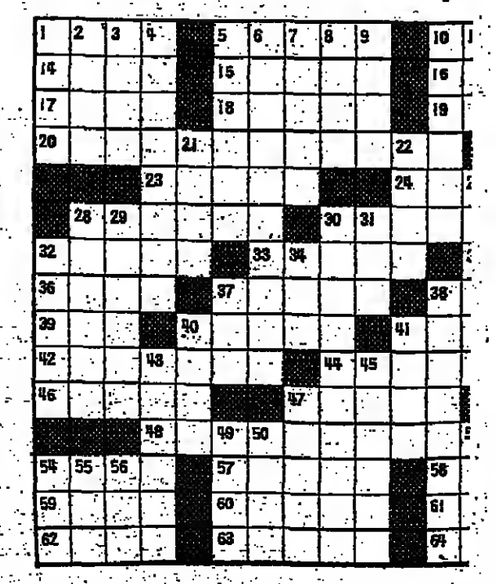
By

ACROSS

1 Dutch painter
5 Trades
10 Letters
14 Iroquoian
15 Carving
16 That —— say
17 Mrs. Leonowens
18 Barkley
19 What X marks
20 English voters of yore
23 Valentino locale
24 Bridge seats
28 Short jacket
30 Shoe part
32 Fertilizes
33 Plant pest: Var.
35 Skill
36 Part of ancient Greece
37 Legal right
38 Covered walk
39 Bear: Sp.
40 Egyptian notable
41 "It is— father that knows..."
42 Hog heavens
44 Intertwine
46 Lab-slide material
47 Confederate general
48 Shows muscle
54 Goldfish relative
57 Theater section
58 Wine: Prefix
59 Together, in music
60 Dances
61 Lawrence of TV.
62 Paris's Neuf
63 Steinbeck's middle name
64 Scottish resort

DOWN

1 Jalopy
2 Pisa's river
3 Fluff
4 Jetties
5 Ladderlike
6 Plaster substitutes
7 Perth ——
8 Bird sound
9 Unit of loudness
10 Prayer book
11 Uraeus
12 Jap
13 Fort
21 War
22 Bros
25 Lack mov
26 Knol
27 Brist
28 Ever
29 Ball
30 Tire
31 Islet
32 Cat
34 Gra
37 Mar rhy
38 Cap visit
40 Wac
41 Naz
43 Gar
45 Mos
47 Ruh
49 Reli
50 Tex
51 Emb
52 Just
53 Plac
54 Surp
55 Fuss
56 Quic



هكذا من الاصل

Indians Triumph

d Sacrifice Fly os Red Sox, 6-5

By Dean McGowen

K, Sept. 12 (NYT). for the American tern Division con- merry-go-round last Boston Red Sox by a strange sacri- eveland's Municipal lost to the Indians.

hit the sacrifice fly ming with the bases k a 5-5 tie. Despite Red Sox clung to one-half game over he Orioles beat the

s beat the Tigers, ew York into third ames out, and drop- o fourth, two games

deciding run was iddy Bell's lead-off Heidemann was hit d both runners ad- sacrifice by Jerry

tional Walk cqua, batting for was walked inten- l the bases. Foster fly ball to left field d up at third. gilvie dropped the ann was forced at ster was declared ing Bevacqua be- d second. , the Boston man- that Bell's run unt because of the that resulted after ed Foster's fly. mpires ruled that ed the plate before had been made.

Homers

a very robust way sidering that six hit during the con- the Red Sox. ed twice in the first strzemski's two-run the Indians went n their half of the ck Brohamer's fifth McCraw's run-scor- Bell's single. two-run homer in sed Sonny Seibert Tidrow, Cleveland's to the showers in the fourth following homers by Reggie Smith and Carlton Fisk.

Orioles 3, Brewers 2

At Baltimore, Boog Powell's first home run since Aug. 21 carried the Orioles to a 3-2 victory over Milwaukee and a sweep of the four-game series. Powell's 10th homer of the season, a three-run blow off Jim Colborn (7-6) in the fourth, came after singles by Bobby Grich and Tommy Davis. Mike Cuellar (16-10) struck out six, walked two and allowed seven hits and two runs.

Yankees 4, Tigers 2

New York completed a three-game sweep of Detroit with a 4-2 road victory in a game shortened to 5 1/2 innings by rain. Bobby Murcer, who raised his batting average to .294, had a single, double and his 28th homer of the year and batted in two runs. Steve Kline picked up his 16th victory in 22 decisions.

Mets 4, Phillies 2

In the National League, Duffy Dyer hit his eighth homer of the season with two out in the sixth inning and tripled home an insurance run in the eighth to help New York beat Philadelphia and pitcher Steve Carlton, 4-2, at Philadelphia. The loss was the ninth for Carlton, who leads the National League with 23 victories. Winner Jerry Koosman snapped a personal four-game losing streak.

Expos 4, Cardinals 0

At Montreal, Mike Jorgensen drove home three runs with a double and his 12th homer and Balor Moore pitched his second straight shutout as the Expos beat St. Louis, 4-0.

Astros 4, Dodgers 3

Jim Wynn hit his 22d homer and tripled in another run to back the combined seven-hit pitching of Don Wilson and Jerry Reuss as Houston scored a 4-3 road victory over Los Angeles.

United Press International.

STRETCHING A POINT—Despite a grip on his jersey by Villanova's Bill McManus, West Virginia's quarterback Bernie Galiffa got off a pass for a five-yard gain. West Virginia scored a 25-6 victory.

Allen's 34th Clouts Royals And Sets White Sox Mark

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Dick Allen broke the single-season home-run record for the Chicago White Sox last night, hammering his 34th of the year in the first inning to help the White Sox beat the Royals, 2-1, at Kansas City.

Allen's home run came after Mike Andrews had walked. Bill Melton set the record with 33 homers for the White Sox last year.

Tom Bradley, who went 8 2/3 innings, and Terry Forster combined on a four-hitter for the White Sox. Bradley had a two-hit shutout until Steve Hovley homered with two out in the ninth. Forster came on to get the final out.

Bradley broke a personal four-game losing streak. He allowed only a double by Cookie Rojas in the fourth and a single by Richie Scheinblum in the seventh until Hovley homered. He walked none and struck out five.

The victory was the first for the White Sox in Kansas City this season.

Twins 2, 3, Athletics 1, 2

At Minnesota, Oakland lost a doubleheader to the Twins, 2-1 and 3-2, and saw its American League Western Division lead over Chicago cut to two games. Rich Reese's double in the ninth scored Danny Thompson from first base to decide the opener. Sal Bando's 14th homer in the top of the inning had tied the score. Reese also got credit for the winning run in the second game when he walked with the bases loaded. Two walks and an error preceded Reese's walk.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
Boston	73	61	.545	—
Baltimore	74	63	.540	1/2
New York	73	64	.533	1 1/2
Detroit	72	64	.529	2
Cleveland	63	73	.463	11
Milwaukee	54	83	.394	20 1/2

Western Division

Oakland	79	57	.581	—
Chicago	77	59	.566	2
Minnesota	69	66	.511	9 1/2
Kansas City	66	68	.493	12
California	63	72	.467	15 1/2
Texas	51	84	.378	27 1/2

Monday's Results

Minnesota 2, 3, Oakland 1, 2.
Cleveland 6, Boston 5.
Baltimore 3, Milwaukee 2.
New York 4, Detroit 2.
Chicago 2, Kansas City 1.
(Only games scheduled)

Tuesday's Games

Boston at New York, night.
Cleveland at Milwaukee, 2, twi-night.
Oakland at Minnesota, night.
Chicago at Kansas City, night.
Baltimore at Detroit, night.
Texas at California, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	86	43	.642	—
Chicago	75	61	.551	12
New York	70	64	.522	16
St. Louis	64	73	.467	23 1/2
Montreal	63	72	.467	23 1/2
Philadelphia	49	87	.360	36

Western Division

Cincinnati	83	53	.610	—
Houston	70	68	.559	7
Los Angeles	73	63	.537	10
Atlanta	64	73	.467	18 1/2
San Francisco	60	77	.438	23 1/2
San Diego	51	83	.381	31

(Tuesday's games not included.)

Monday's Results

New York 4, Philadelphia 2.
Montreal 4, St. Louis 0.
Houston 4, Los Angeles 3.
(Only games scheduled)

Tuesday's Games

Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 0.
New York at Philadelphia, night.
St. Louis at Montreal, night.
Los Angeles at San Fran., night.
Cincinnati at Atlanta, night.
(Only games scheduled)

Tokyo Gets 1st Boxing World Championships

MUNICH, Sept. 12 (AP).—The International Amateur Boxing Association has announced that it would hold its first world championships next year in Tokyo in the 11 Olympic weights. The Tokyo tournament will be held in late September or early October, a spokesman said.

Canada was awarded the 1974 championship and it is expected to be held in Montreal, the site of the 1976 Olympics.

Killanin Succeeds Brundage

Irishman Decries Ultra-Nationalism

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Lord Killanin, the new president of the International Olympic Committee, said today he would like to deflate ultra-nationalism in the Olympic Games.

He said after officially taking office from 85-year-old Avery Brundage of the United States, who reigned for 20 years, that there was nothing wrong with being proud of one's country or with Olympic teams carrying flags.

"But a tremendous amount of flags increases nationalism, and with the demonstrations and anthems after each event they seem an attempt to denote that one country's way is better than another's," the 58-year-old Irishman said.

Asked whether he thought there had been ultra-nationalism at Munich, Lord Killanin said: "When we look at the United States and the Soviet Union, they are very keen on getting medals. I don't think getting a lot of medals shows a better way of life.

"I would like to see ultra-nationalism deflated in the Olympics."

Lord Killanin made the statements after a ceremony in which he received the keys of the Chateau de Vidy, headquarters of the IOC. He added that a move three years ago to use only the Olympic flag in victory ceremonies had failed, but it might be brought up again.

Some Stars Cut As NFL Trims To Limit of 40

From Wire Dispatches

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—The Baltimore Colts announced yesterday that John Mackey had retired from professional football. Mackey denied it.

"I haven't retired," the veteran tight end stated several hours after the club issued its statement. "I'm healthy, able and looking for a new team—and a new coach . . . I didn't want to sit on the bench, and I didn't want to share the playing time . . ."

Several well-known veterans, including Jim Nance and Tom Woodeshick of the Philadelphia Eagles and Leroy Caffey of the Dallas Cowboys were dropped as National Football League teams trimmed their rosters to the 40-player limit.

Colts' general manager Joe Thomas said he had tried unsuccessfully to interest some other club in the 30-year-old Mackey, voted the outstanding tight end in the first 50 years of professional football. Mackey had been sharing the position in recent seasons with Tom Mitchell, who gained the starting assignment for this year.

Games on Unsure Footing

Olympic Paths of Glory Lead to Montreal

By Bernard Kirsch

MUNICH, Sept. 12 (IHT).—The price of beer has gone down and that means the Olympic Games are officially over.

It is too early to see what the Olympics have done to Munich, though the Olympia Cleaners, the Olympia Shopping Center, the Olympia Bowling Alleys, and Olympia Beer will stay in business. Within a month, the October Beer Festival comes to town and that is no time for philosophical thought. Philosophy will come from writers and journalists.

The journalists, too, have left Bavaria, with thoughts of great books in their heads, and soon true heart-rending stories of gold-medal winners will flood Woolworth's book racks.

What the Olympics have done to the athletes, and to the spectators who were willing to pay any price, or sneak in, to be part of the scene, is slightly clearer. There is Mark Spitz, winner of seven swimming gold medals. The Mark Spitz of today is three weeks older that the Mark Spitz of pre-Olympic days. He is in pre-dental school, wondering when he'll get to see President Nixon. Cocky and talkative before the 1968 Games where he failed to live up to expectations, he left Munich cocky, silent and successful.

Unrepresentative Pose

Randy Williams, who posed on the winning platform with a teddy bear in his hand, left Munich with the reputation as the world's greatest long-jumper. In Monday's editions of the International Herald Tribune, there was a picture of Williams, 19, his head hanging down because he is a shy black athlete, and his hand in the air with a clenched fist.

"Who ran that picture of Randy?" said a young American friend of Williams. "It's bad journalism because that's not what Randy is like. He wouldn't do that." Wouldn't do what? Raise his hand in triumph to the crowd?

That's all Williams did. In a conference, he praised the U.S. flag, and said that he was proud to be an American. Still, black athletes with their hands in the air nowadays means only one thing—a black power salute. The picture caption did not say that. That's how it was interpreted. Unfortunately, it is a sign of the times.

Last night, journalists did not want to miss the closing ceremony. Pageantry, yes, but everyone was sure that something would happen on closing day, a bomb scare or something. Nothing happened, though few realize the number of threats which had been made.

Warnings Received

In a farewell conference, the president of the Olympic Games Organizing Committee, Willi Daume of West Germany, with a bodyguard on each side, said that the Munich police had indeed been warned of "an attack by airplanes on the city" by terrorists who wanted to avenge the killing of five Arab terrorists and the capturing of three who killed 11 Israelis.

Undoubtedly, all these adventures will linger on in books and films. Daume said that, except for the murderous raid, the Games would have been a success. He said, referring to the Olympic ideal, "We came very close to putting this concept into working."

On the morning after the Israeli murders, Daume said that he could not recommend that the Games continue. Last night, he said, "Taking all into consideration, it was best not to capitulate. If we had capitulated here, future Games would have been put into question." He said, that, if nothing else the disaster brought about solidarity.

An Education

Newspaper editorials this week said that maybe this hard lesson would educate mankind, and educate Nixon about Vietnam. The best tragedy can do is inspire hope for the future, because anything has to be better than death.

The next Olympic stop is Montreal in 1976, and Daume said the Canadian city will "take over the heritage of hope, and danger." He said that Montreal will also inherit the African and Rhodesian problem.

Many journalists and other pessimists came here saying that these Olympics would be the last of its kind, and now they say they have more proof. In 1976, they say, the Olympics will be for everyone, professionals, amateurs and professional amateurs. Or maybe world championships in major sports will take away some of the glamour and of the overstocked Games. Do English women who come to watch dressage stay for the shot put?

Munich and 1972 must have left Montreal organizers, if they are pessimists, with doubts and fears. If ther are optimistic, they might say that they would make sure before the Games began that they had taken care of everything and hadn't overlooked anything. Those, too, are familiar words.

3 Cup Tournaments See Action

A Plethora of European Soccer Matches

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Sept. 12 (IHT).—Three European soccer tournaments are in action tomorrow as the European Cup, the Cup Winners' Cup and the European Union Cup (UEFA) have first-round first-leg matches.

There is something to be said for a unified calendar which gets everything over at once, but it is also immensely frustrating to have to choose between a plethora of attractive matches. The frustration will grow when, in later rounds of all three tournaments up to and including the semi-finals, the matches will be played on the same day.

Ajax of Amsterdam, holder of the European Cup and strong favorite to keep it, is not engaged since it drew a bye in the first round. Since the tournament has been seeded, the number of really intriguing matches is small, but at least two promise excitement. Olympique Marseilles is at home against Juventus of Turin, the Italian champion, while Derby County of England is at home to Yugoslavia's Zeleznicar of Sarajevo. Derby and Zeleznicar are in the tournament for the first time.

A 1-0 home victory over the strongest and most famous Yugoslav club, Red Star, suggests that Zeleznicar is in form. Derby, however, did not look impressive in a fluky victory against Liverpool. Its new transfer, for a record £250,000 fee, David Nish, won't be eligible for this round. Derby will probably restore the man he displaced, young John Robson, who has played left-back for the England's under-23 team. But it will need much better form in midfield by the little Scottish international, Archie Gemmill, to crack a Zeleznicar defense which includes the Yugoslav international stopper Katalinsky. He was one of the two players sent off after a brawl between Yugoslavs and Argentines in the Independence Cup last July, in Rio de Janeiro. Pastorizza, who was sent off with him, claims that Katalinsky punched him in the mouth.

Skoblar Suspended

Olympique Marseilles confronts Juventus without the suspended Josip Skoblar, its Yugoslav goal-scoring "machine." It has found a splendid new striker in Hungarian-born Andre Nagy, previously domiciled in Barcelone, married to a Spanish girl, and now, it appears, due to become a naturalized Frenchman. But without Skoblar, the Juventus defense will be hard to crack.

Marseilles, which has taken kindly to the regimen of its recently appointed West German coach, Linder, bases its hopes on the fact that the Italian championship doesn't begin until Sept. 24. However, Juventus has been in training for weeks, and it will have a new 800-million lire international goalkeeper, Dino Zoff, probably with the 33-year-old Brazilian-born international striker, José Altafini. They arrived from Naples together.

In the Cup Winners' Cup, there should be a good game in Lisbon between Sporting of Lisbon and Hibernian of Edinburgh.

Young Team

Hibernian, although it lost to Aberdeen on the road recently, 1-0, has an excellent young side, which embarrassed both Celtic and Rangers, Scotland's dominant clubs, in the early weeks of the season. Pat Stanton is one of the best linking half-backs in Britain, Brownlie is a vigorous young international back, Edwards and Duncan are brisk wingers.

There should be a good game between Manchester City, managed by the ebullient Malcolm Allison, and Spain's Cup-holder, Valencia, managed by the great, Real Madrid ex-center-forward, Alfredo di Stefano. Something has gone dismally wrong with Manchester City this season, with Francis Lee, its England striker, and Colin Bell, its key midfield player, mysteriously out of form. Manchester must watch Quino, an incisive Spanish international center-forward, if it hopes to survive the first round of the UEFA Cup.

Liverpool Wins

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12 (AP).—Liverpool beat West Germany's Eintracht, 2-0, in a first-round, first-leg UEFA Cup match tonight. Emlyn Hughes and Kevin Keegan scored.

Indians' Perry Precipitates Dispute

"A preacher called me the other day," said Gaylord Perry with a practiced smile, "and he said, 'If you tell me you don't throw a spitter then I can say it and people will believe me.' I said, 'But, preacher, if I tell you that, I'll lose all my psychology.'"

By Ron Rapoport

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 12.—One of the most enduring arguments in baseball is that which rages annually over the spitball.

Sometimes, it is hard to imagine what the sport would be like without it. What would the hitters complain about? What would managers torment umpires about? What would the rules committee talk about at its meetings every year?

There is nothing more likely to heat up the discussion over the spitball than the success of a pitcher everybody thinks is throwing one. This year the pitcher is Cleveland's Gaylord Perry, who has won 20 games, the first pitcher in 48 years to win 20 in both leagues. He won 23 in 1970 for the Giants.

He has been cursed by hitters, undressed by umpires, screamed at by opposing managers. He has been everything but caught. He loves it.

"If I didn't like the notoriety," he said, "I wouldn't go through all that stuff. I touch my hair, the back of my ear, make a lot of motions. It's all psychological. And when people ask me if I throw it, I don't say. I always tell them I throw what the catcher calls for."

"What a lot of nonsense it is to pretend Perry doesn't use the pitch," said Hank Aaron. "He's a master at it. He threw it all those years in San Francisco and he's tearing the American League apart with it. I know what he does. If he throws 90 pitches, 88 will be spitters. I've been in the major leagues over 20 years. I know a spitter when I see one."

Three Inspections

Perry pitched twice against Chicago this season and White Sox manager Chuck Tanner made life miserable for him. Three times he had the umpires inspect Perry. Three times the umpires came up empty. But Tanner didn't care.

"The only thing I know," he said, "is we hit the ball hard after every time he was checked. Dick Allen hit a home run once. I figured if the umps would check him, maybe he'd wipe it off and we'd get an edge. If you question him and bother him he might not throw it as often."

"It was Sunday before the All-Star break," recalls American League umpire Merle Anthony, who was behind the plate when the Indians played the White Sox. "I looked everywhere Tanner told me to look: the letters of his uniform, the back of his neck, behind the right ear, his cap, his hair, even his glove inside the fingers. I found nothing but good old sweat.

Nearly Undressed

"He was in the National League for a long time and they damn near undressed him and they couldn't find anything. Tom Haller [of Detroit] caught him for years in San Francisco and they're fighting for the pennant. You'd think he'd say something if he knew what he was doing."

"I never really knew," said Haller. "I looked for a sinkerball about 80 percent of the time. When I called for a fastball I looked for the sinker. Anybody who throws a pitch like that for any length of time, he may be able to do it with just a little sweat. He doesn't care about them searching for it. I think he gets a kick out of it."

To throw a spitter, the pitcher moistens the first two or three fingers of his hand, keeping the thumb dry, and avoids contact with the seams. For moisture, any slippery substance will do. The ball is thrown like a fastball, but the moisture allows its release with no spin. A sphere so thrown tends, when tossed overhand, to take a sudden drop near the plate. Thrown sidearm, it veers right or left. *It's said to have the same baffling action* of a knuckleball, but it moves at fastball speed.

"Once you've seen a good one," said Angel catcher Jeff Torborg, "you know it can't be anything else, so you know the umpires know it's being thrown. There are other pitches with no rotation, but you can't possibly throw them as hard as a spitter."

Many Techniques

There are as many techniques as practitioners.

"Phil Reagan had a thick layer of grease on his forehead," said veteran Angel reliever Steve Barber. "If he saw an ump coming, he'd just wipe it off with his sleeve.

"Whitey Ford used dirt and the ball would rise or drop depending on which side the dirt was on. Elston Howard would wet the ball and throw it back to Ford. He'd just put it on the ground and it would pick up dirt. The umpires couldn't do anything because either the batter would hit it or, what the hell, there was dirt on the ball. So what?"

"Lew Burdette and Bob Shaw used to give me fits," said Angel coach John Roseboro, a former Dodger catcher. "Shew didn't even hide it very much and when I'd complain the umpire would say, 'What can I do? He's wiping it off.'

Special Signs

"You used to have to wipe it off or go to the resin bag, but he'd do it without wiping off the second and third fingers."

Angel manager Del Rice was Burdette's catcher with the Milwaukee Braves and said, "He had signs and I had signs. He knew when I wanted it and let me know he had it ready. He'd use it on home-run hitters, on a double-play ball, for a strikeout pitch and when he was in trouble—maybe 40 times a game. I remember once Cincinnati took 800 feet of film one day and couldn't find it."

Perhaps the key to Perry's success is that, as Haller said, some pitchers need only a very little moisture, no more perhaps than the sweat that forms on his hand.

"People don't realize that," said Perry with a smile. "They can't find anything on me and I sweat a lot."

Hair, Hat, Sleeve

But if it is the way Perry operates—and he's not saying—it is not good enough for all spitball pitchers.

"The year they put in the rule you couldn't go to your face (1968)," said Torborg, "the guys went to clear jelly. They put it in their hair, on their hat, their sleeve, the striping on their pants. Getting it isn't that much of a problem. You could even put it on the back of your thumb, wait a pitch and then throw it. Other guys put it in the finger hole in their glove and get it from there."

"He was really funny," said Angel catcher Jack Hiatt, who played with Perry in San Francisco. "He used to practice in front of a mirror. He'd go to his cap and then real quick go to his mouth. Last year, he didn't use it much at all. But I guess this year he's using it every pitch.

"The years I caught him before the big clampdown, he'd throw three or four breaking balls a game and all the rest were spitters. The funny thing was he did better the years he didn't use it so much. But he's new over in this league and the hitters don't know him."

UPI.

Gaylord Perry
a dew-gooder

The spitball rule which was modified in 1968 was written in haste. At the winter meetings that year, a movement was under way for tighter enforcement of the ban, and it was ruled that an umpire could eject a pitcher for so much as touching his mouth with his fingers.

It caused much furor in spring training, and just before the season began, the rules committee was called into a special session. It was decided that if a pitcher went to his mouth while within the 18-foot circle surrounding the mound, the next pitch would be a ball. The rule is still in effect.

Now another move is under way, to legalize the spitball, and Perry said this time it might happen. What would he do then? "Why, I'd have to learn another pitch," he said.

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NG—At Paris, Hard To Stop Niel at Longchamp over length over 1 mile rlo, the 9-13-18 favorite, duce by Panamanian was second. Baera, the top riders in the had ridden the 2-year- Reason colt when he er Gerard his only career victories. Hard England's Lester Piggott pace and held on well He was timed in 2:27.7. was third. The race used as a prep for Arc de Triomphe, for ts are eligible.

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Observer

Self-Deception

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—The children are going back to school again. Time for the old false sentimentality. Time for the tired pieties about education. Roll them out. Send the newspaper feature writers over to PS No. 17 for one more rewrite of every editor's favorite back-to-school story: little 8-year-old Adolf Hitler, leaving home for first day of school, weeps for mother; finds compassion among schoolmates.

Baker

Mom and dad are thought to be touched by such stuff. Indeed, they may be, if mom and dad really exist which seems doubtful, despite frequent appearances in the press and on television cheering new records in bomb tonnage and stoning small children.

Why do we who are 30, 40, 50, 60, 90 years old—why do we find it so hard to remember school as it really was when we were back there doing our own hard time at PS No. 17 and swearing that we would never, once we came to power, make our own children waste their lives in such fashion?

That last is probably wrong. Surely wrong. Another example of age sweetening bitter reality. When we were in school, to be perfectly candid about it, we were incapable of thinking of our own posterity, of nursing noble intentions for the pending generation. We were too absorbed in our own misery. Humanitarian forethought rises from the life of ease, comfort, power. Philanthropy comes easily for Andrew Carnegie; for Bill Sykes, not at all.

* * *

In this place, where 30 minutes lasted 24 hours, next June was 20 years away. You served your sentence one day at a time. Occasionally there was a teacher who was competent, and the clock stirred and moved. Once or twice for most of us probably, there was a teacher who was inspiring, and in that endless gray corridor of time where we spent childhood trapped we still remember precious patches of light.

The schoolyard was often savage, particularly for boys, whom the code of the place subjected to dismal rites of manhood. The new boy, of course, had to be tested in bare-knuckle combat. This usually meant being beaten up, since ruling power groups, in the schoolyard, as in the White House, commonly assign far more muscle than is necessary to the job of policing upstarts. There we learned that bloody humiliations and terror support the stability of the social order.

The cunning among us learned the importance of grades. Good grades meant that you were getting ahead, and beacuse we soon perceived that it was important to get ahead whether we were learning anything or not, we became grade pursuers of intense, Byzantine artifice.

Ah, how we mastered the art of conning teachers, of telling them what they wanted to hear, of giving them the lies they were being paid to hear as pour out! This is an art highly valued by educators today, apparently; defenders of the universal multiple-choice testing empire, dealing with complaints that their tests fail the unorthodox, imaginative answer, reply that this is as it should be. The man educated for today's society, they say, should be able to perceive what answer is expected of him and to give it.

* * *

What we were really learning was to hate education.

Most parents will probably disagree with this. Every move to change the nature of schooling is resisted with a ferocity suggesting that parents think it is worth dying for on the barricades. The worst burn buses and abuse children; the best petition for the removal of the unorthodox teacher. All of us go watery behind the eyes when the children go back to school again, forgetting that we voted last spring to abandon the school system rather than pay another dime...

Why does back-to-school time make us feel good all over? Because we feel that those children are going to learn in that school the same good old tough lessons we learned there, and grow up to be good people, like us.

As for new boys in town—sorry about this, fellows—it looks like the usual beatings this week. But cheer up, that's school days! school days! dear old golden—hah!—days.

An Irish woman, a member of the "traveling" population which eks out a living mending pots, trading horses and begging.
The New York Times.

The Irish 'Traveling People'

By Ralph Blumenthal

DUBLIN (NYT).—Despite the fitful efforts of the Irish government to change their colorful lifestyle and settle them down, the "traveling people" of Ireland persist in their nomadic existence and their number seem to be swelling rather than declining.

Not gypsies but pure ethnic Irishmen—they resent any confusion—the travelers, also known as itinerants, move in horse-drawn or car-drawn caravans through the countryside—and, lately, increasingly into Dublin—stopping to camp for days, weeks, months or even years pretty much where they please along the roads.

Heirs to an ancient nomadic tradition, accentuated by Ireland's long history of subjugation and famine, the itinerants, when they work, tend to deal in scrap metal, horses, furniture or old clothes. Because some still fashion and repair tin utensils, as in older times, they are also known as tinkers. They supplement their usually meager incomes with begging.

Other European countries, particularly the Netherlands, have them too, in addition to the gypsies, ethnically distinct dark-skinned people who trace their origins to southeastern Europe. Ireland has only about 30 gypsies in three families.

"Our type be sellin' harses," said Nora Coffee, a 60-year-old lifelong Irish itinerant, sitting recently in the shadow of a two-wheeled donkey cart, a kettle boiling on a turf fire at her feet at a crossroads near Mallow in County Cork. Her yellow and purple horse-drawn wagon, similar to the covered wagons that conquered the American West, stood parked nearby. Her husband, she said, was being treated at Cork hospital for "pains."

"Travelin' people's not like country people," she explained. "Heavy work don't agree with them." There was nothing shameful, she said, in "drawing the dole—it's there for everybody."

For such reasons, the Irish government has been seeking to induce the itinerants to settle down and move into homes built for them at reasonable costs. And some have complied.

"They're puttin' up houses for us down the way," said John Mongan, a scrap dealer who presides over a roadside colony of about 30 traveling people near Tuam in County Galway. They have been there now for the last seven years—some of the traveling people settle down for such extended periods—and were eager to move into the houses. "Maybe next year, please God," Mr. Mongan said.

"We're fed up o' travelin'," he added. "The children wasn't gettin' an education." Like most itinerants, he can neither read nor write.

But the government appears to be losing ground, according to a leading expert, Patricia McCarthy, a 23-year-old social worker who was the first outsider in recent times to live with and make a lengthy study of the traveling people. Since then, a couple from the University of Southern California, George and Sharon Gmelch, has finished a year's study, Mrs. McCarthy said.

There are now about 1,000 itinerant families, or about 7,000 traveling people, including children, around the country now, she said, up from about 6,000 a decade ago.

While most keep away from the cities, she said, lately "there's been a terrific influx into Dublin." Last February, she estimates, there were 300 such families in the capital; now, she said, there are 400 or 500.

The government has provided simple houses for them in several Dublin suburbs, but they have overflowed the accommodations. In fact, entire families have even moved into cabins designed as communal kitchens or laundries.

Settling the itinerants elsewhere amid the "quality people"—as the itinerants call the middle class—has not been readily accepted by area residents.

In Galway several years ago, it took a police escort to enforce the right of an itinerant, Annie Furey, to be housed there in the face of violent protests by enraged neighbors.

Traveling people are still unwelcome in most pubs and must purchase their drinks for consumption on the sidewalk. In queues, they are often asked to move to the rear.

The colonies, around Dublin, in Bray, Ballyfermet, Finglas and elsewhere, can be rather wild at times. "They don't know how to live with neighbors," said Mrs. McCarthy. "If they have a row, they just move off. They've never learned to face responsibility."

PEOPLE: *Back to School With Caroline Kennedy*

Catching up on a couple of doings of Kennedys and vaguely Kennedy-connected people, we find:

Caroline Kennedy, 14, daughter of the late President John F., has checked into her dorm at Concord (Massachusetts) Academy, the expensive ($4,100 a year for boarders) coed prep school near Boston. She was taken to the school Monday by her mother, Jacqueline Onassis, and was accompanied by her brother, John jr., 11, and a cousin, Anthony Radziwill, 11.

And, it looks like the Suffolk County health department is dropping eviction proceedings against an aunt and a cousin of Jacqueline after extensive repairs and cleaning of their 28-room mansion at Riverhead, New York. Inspectors had found Edith Beale, 76, and her daughter Edie, 54, living with no heat or running water and the rooms littered with animal excrement from pet cats and dogs. A department spokesman said they had substantially complied with its demands—the roof has been repaired, a new heating system installed, rewiring accomplished, new plumbing put in, and a new stove and refrigerator acquired. He said he expected a hearing officer to recommend that the eviction action be dropped.

* * *

Rome police yesterday refused permission to Spanish matador Luis Miguel Dominguin to stage a bullfight in the Italian capital. It was the latest of several rebuffs for Dominguin, recently seriously injured in a bullfight in Bayonne, France, who has tried to get permission from various cities including Verona and Bari, to hold a fight in Italy.

* * *

A little over a week ago the Central Park Zoo announced the birth of a male offspring to Lulu, a gorilla. Monday Lulu carried the infant into an outside cage. A veterinarian got a better look and, well, so much for the name Sunny Jim...

* * *

Mrs. Vickie Ashby, of Roanoke, Virginia, says she would like to thank whoever returned her three sheets, mattress cover and rocking chair. The items were stolen one or two at a time about a month ago. They were returned this week with a note: "These are clean, thank you." Mrs. Ashby found that one of the sheets had been mended.

UPI

Caroline at Concord

Entertainer Ann Margret, [illegible] will undergo reconstructive [illegible]gery at the UCLA Medical Cen[illegible] in Los Angeles to repair [illegible] facial fractures and a brok[illegible] jaw suffered in a fall at a ho[illegible] where she was performing [illegible] Lake Tahoe, California. Her [illegible] arm was also broken in the ac[illegible]dent. She was flown to Los A[illegible]geles in a private air ambulan[illegible] accompanied by her husbar[illegible] actor-producer Roger Smith.

* * *

Word comes from England t[illegible] Tooy Fitzpatrick, 22, of Nottin[illegible]ham, has hired a furniture [illegible] to get him to the church on th[illegible] Friday. Fitzpatrick, who [illegible] been laid up in a hospital w[illegible] a broken leg, said the bed [illegible] be wheeled up to the altar wh[illegible] he will marry Lynda Hudspe[illegible] 19.

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